



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

FILE NUMBER: 100-4712

PART: 13 OF 19



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT America First Committee

FILE NO. 100-4712

SECTION NO. Enclosure Behind File

SERIALS 384 Only

Don't Register! Violate
Bill E. Gooden

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**Some Lincoln Doctrines
FDR Can't Twist**

"The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and the Courts, not both; and they must know and keep their place as the masters and not the servants of the Government over their heads—its officials and agents are to serve them, but NEVER to govern them." — Abraham Lincoln, 4th Congress, 1836, O. September 17, 1941

NUMBER 51

Union Now!

[illegible]

Dear Old England, the response to the London Convention is a very gratifying action. The thousands of English ladies who have taken the trouble to write up the poor Chaldeans are proving their readiness to do anything for their race—willing to take up a very thankless matter. It is wonderful that their country is so much interested in their race, especially that the same people are so ready to do anything to help them. It is a very good thing to see that they are so ready to do anything to help them. It is a very good thing to see that they are so ready to do anything to help them.

A political cartoon by 'B' depicting a man in a suit and hat playing a guitar. He is surrounded by signs that read 'ARMING MERCHANT SHIPS', 'WAR', 'GUNS', and 'BOMB'. A speech bubble from him says: 'I DON'T HAVE GUNS - DOWN THIS SIDE OF THE STREET - IT WAS ALL AS CALLED - PROVIDED.'

"The Freedom Of The Seize"

Attention!

The National Legion of Mothers and Women of America are asking that all peace organizations and patriotic women write to the R. C. and to the sponsors of products advertised over the three large Radio networks, telling them that the Mothers and Women of America will not buy products advertised over the three networks until free speech is returned to such patriotic American Citizens as Lindbergh, Wheeler and others.

What they mean by the counter-
verbal phrase "freedom of the
SILENCE," yet set the National in
the SILENCE, are brazenly
attempting to help England have
proprietor everywhere in demand
for their rights in Europe and
Asia, Germany and Japan are
secretly giving us a dose of the
Morrison Doctrine. "Agreement
but will not partition China"
but will not Japan warm us not to
partition Asia?

17. *Editorial: was After the Chinese*

Available of clearly superior, were
 intended and this, upon an ac-
 cession of so many requests for
 a reproduction of A. T. S. W. W.
 and Chinese Deities Of Rain
 and many more pictures will be
 added to our extensive stock!—
 Have you time to leave that
 business, please to look at
 the pictures, and to order
 a picture, please, best work.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

—Zella, Houston, Tex.

their today?"

Raid Captain "Jimmie" Boone told us Captain Elliott Roosevelt was on the Kentucky or the Boston Jassac and saving the 100 men and crews, where would have been the blame?

"Let's say the blame?"

The Kentucky nation said that the Kentucky nation said that again last President Roosevelt.

and it is deleterious if they are so-called to support executive orders like the evacuation of Fordland that are not sanctioned by Congress under the Constitution.

We need reclamation of FREEDOM ON AMERICAN SOIL—

This Atlantic Ocean is a free zone, conforming to the traditions of the Western Hemisphere as set forth in the traditions of Washington.

Notice!

To those who receive a copy of this publication and you have not personally subscribed—your name was probably sent to us by a friend who thought you'd like to become acquainted with our contents. It may be just one week or perhaps eight weeks, or maybe for a month or a year, and time waiting will be at an end. We'll be glad to send you a sample copy—either through the mail or by express. We'll also give you a list of titles with the addresses of the libraries where you can go to borrow a copy. We have no charge to anyone who subscribes to this publication, neither to residents abroad nor to those in a postal area. It goes without saying that we're asking your name and address to give us a better idea of our readership. We'll take your name as a "mailing list" and we'll send you our mailing list. Thank you!

To those who receive a copy of this publication and you have not personally subscribed—your name was probably sent to us by a friend who thought you'd like to become acquainted with the contents—it may be that you want or perhaps have a question or query for the editor or a year or so ago by letter will be stamp on the copy—other inquiries or comments will be indicated by signature label—have no desire to forward this publication on anyone should you not desire to, it please drop us a post card or letter and we will be glad to give you the name and address of the person who gave you the mailing list—Thank you!

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FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT CAN BE SUED FOR KEARNY DEAD

NOV. 3, 1941

The United States this past week has been the scene of a tragedy in the history of the American people. A battle against the forces of German aggression, against the forces of the Axis, against the forces of the world's peace, has been fought. The United States has been the scene of a battle against the forces of the Axis, against the forces of the world's peace, has been fought. The United States has been the scene of a battle against the forces of the Axis, against the forces of the world's peace, has been fought.

The Army Tool

Legal experts have advised that the United States is in a position to sue the German government for the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The experts have advised that the United States is in a position to sue the German government for the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The experts have advised that the United States is in a position to sue the German government for the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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THE GRAVE DIGGERS OF RUSSIA

How May Do You Recognize, And Is There A Russian Among Them?

Reprinted From The Balcony Newspaper "BALCONY" Of July 10th, 1936, And Reprinted In Publicity From "FREE AMERICAN" Of October 26th, 1941. By Special Permission.

 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]	 Name: [illegible] Address: [illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Country: [illegible]
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Out Of The Deal

October 26, 1941
Dear Editor:
I am a member of your great paper and would not do without it. It is a clipping from your issue of October 26, 1941, which I have just received. I think it is a clipping from your issue of October 26, 1941, which I have just received.

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РУССКЕ НЕТОРПСКХ СПОМЕННИК



The President Says Religious Liberty Is As Free In Stalin's "Paradise" As It Is In The United States

"Our Mother Russia Is Crucified On The Cross" Is The Caption Of A Russian Paper Over The Portrait Gallery Of Stalin's Co-Founders Of The Bolshevik Regime

The President told his press conference last week that religious liberty is as free in Russia as in the United States, and thereby helped Stalin in the Christian religion in abundance.

Not long ago the President has been so promptly and widely criticized for pooling the mass murder of Christians in the Soviet Union, which his apologists are now seeking to atone for by saying that the Soviet Constitution provides for religious liberty, a far-fetched excuse that has not blinded the Very Reverend Harry C. Graham, among a score of other churchmen. Father Graham is the national director of the Holy Name Societies in the United States. He said to President Roosevelt a telegram that said:

"As national director of the Holy Name Society, with a membership of 3,000,000 American citizens, I respectfully remind you that no religious tolerance has ever existed in the Soviet Union since 1917, notwithstanding Articles 184 and 185 of the Soviet Constitution and the Soviet Constitution on the question of religious toleration, in the near future of the presence of articles on religious toleration in our country without permission of their practical applications."

We have with present the readers with a gallery of the portraits of the delectable consortium who, with Stalin, founded the Soviet Republic. The portraits are copied from a Russian paper which headed the gallery with these top headlines: "Ball Faces of the Grave Diggers of Russia—Our Mother Russia Crucified on the Cross—Those Who Rule Russia are Internationals"—During the Last Fifteen Years all Russian Orthodox and Catholic Churches have been destroyed or are in ruins.

By your comparison of the American Constitution and the Soviet Constitution on the question of religious toleration, in the near future of the presence of articles on religious toleration in our country without permission of their practical applications."

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REPRINTED BY MANY SPECIAL

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REPRINTED BY MANY SPECIAL

PEOPLES' FORUM

His Game For Europe

Dear Editor:

Christian Americans! Who are we going to believe CHRIST or the Devil?

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Dear Editor:

Christian Americans! Who are we going to believe CHRIST or the Devil?

REPRINTED BY MANY SPECIAL

[A LAYMAN'S SERIES OF SER. MONES ON THE DIFFERENCE BE. TWEN THE JEW & GENTILE.]

THE "ANTHROPOLOGICAL RECORD" FROM THE PLYMOUTH

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20246

should die, if he was but a grain less than

It is noted that the above information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

the very best material.

the Jew. Now the hounded way of the

...did not allow experience over
delays; and there be he American, in King.
...sailing from Monday, playing the

[illegible]

be changed by the year, so they would
not be charged too far; but it was
debated whether or not the standard
should be changed every day; for

the excitement the masses with national

...and can never be caught.

not pronounced in any place of the world—be has ready to hand some "words" to say.

ՀԱՅԿԱՅԻՆ ԲԱՆԿԻ ՆԱԽԱՐԱՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԲԱՆԿԱԿԱՆ ԲԱՆԿԱՆԵՐԻ ՄԱՍԻՆ ԵՐԱՆԵՐԻ ՄԱՍԻՆ

What a ghost did I bring home.

and charged himself with the duty of making the Jew a good man. "Nobody else but the Jew, Otto Wein-

A man who would be guided by the word of God, he had read the Old Testament, most

[illegible][illegible]

JOHN NOW
The United Mine Workers of America
The Liberty Army of Free Citizens
Communist through this paper by
The National Headquarters, Los Angeles, California
For Free Literature Contact "Fighting" 113 North Main,
Waco to Director Lang (C. H. Galt) "Fighting" 113 North Main,
Waco, Texas

[illegible]

IT IS CRIMINAL TO SUFFER IN SILENCE WHEN PROMPT, JOYFUL RELIEF IS WITHIN REACH OF ALL

Pile sufferers often face the danger of loss of bowel control and other serious complications leading up to an expensive operation. Your health is PRICELESS, it is up to YOU to protect it at all times. WHY TAKE CHANCES?

Our New Amazing Pile Remedy was recently discovered by an old Druggist who cured himself in one simple treatment, after having suffered for twenty years.

No Salves, Pills, Operations or time lost. If you have Piles WE KNOW you want PROMPT RELIEF. Simply mail us a Dollar Bill today and five full treatments, with instructions for use, will be sent by RETURN mail in plain wrapper. Fully guaranteed or your dollar back—15¢NT THIS FAIR? We are sure you will bless the day you read this notice.

We now have hundreds of satisfied users and many grateful letters to prove our statements. Testimonials with names and addresses will be furnished to interested persons. Avoid misery and suffering any longer—Order today. DELAY MAY PROVE FATAL. Remember!—Pile is nothing compared to relief and results.

[illegible]

Abraham Lincoln Shultz, Topeka newspaper columnist
 leads the 1935-9 western Kansas "dust-bowl" as now filled
 with water. (The author's note: "The dust-bowl" is now filled
 with water.)
 This publication Nov. 4, 1941
 Long publication Nov. 20, 1941
 STATE OF KANSAS

[illegible]

What a picture—President Roosevelt and "Windy" Willie openly ENDORSED Fiorello L. La Guardia, (Republican), in Tuesday's New York mayoralty campaign while the State of New York, to quote Justice Brandeis, "is not a party to the case."

How, James A. Farley, former National Democratic Chair-
man, lined up and endorsed the regular party nominee, Cir-
cuits Judge O'Dwyer. The chief reason, allegedly, that Roosevelt backed La Guardia is "because it is politically safe,"

President Roosevelt in his 1940 third term pre-election campaign libeled and retorted this solemn pledge to the thousands of American sons that if he was re-elected HE would NOT BOW to the demands of the Axis powers.

WAR. These training centers BELIEVED the President was honest in making this PROMISE, and voted for him on November 4th, 1940. Publicly believes such pledges should be FULFILLED to the letter—or that a VIOLATOR of the terms of the agreement is a traitor to the nation. (1937; and you have heard the words of the President.)

political promises or has acted in an unbecomingly
 without protest.
 * * *
 asked to the point where determination
 should you all workers, judgment
 taken this last secret, at which time
 murder, 1941, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,
 London on or before the 1st day of Dec.

of American mothers through the linking of unauthorized and conveyed merchants ships and destroyers recently in the Atlantic the "Mothers of America" organization at Detroit appointed a delegation of their club members as a special reception committee to meet and greet Lord Hallifax. By letter, Mrs. W. H. Morgan, President, Mayor of Kingston, J.B.I.

When my hand in the City of White Star, the British Consul, Kingston, the name of the ship was given in that manner up on said position.

the Michigan state capital, on election day. These "Mothers of America" greeted the Johnny Bull representative with perfectly good cold storage hen fruit—and Hogan-bangers.

bearing these words: "Remember the two wars for independence," "were in evidence. They did a commendable act. Another Mary Haldeney, a dignified person, a

financed by a Tammany Hall gang of Democrats. This, if true, is more to boast of than was the communistic and war-mongering endorsement of the mayor, though including endorsement of Roosevelt and Willkie. Even for a \$25,000 a year job, we'd hate to acknowledge that to be elected to a city job, one must have a record of such a record.

...and that many of non-resident citizens for voting

REPORT

ATTACKED

As effect, producer and owner of this product, I can not afford to experiment that product in my own person. "Fidelity," though it had no competitors, was a success, with any foreign government, and has been the most advanced American doctrine.

The content of the report is still the law of the land. The U. S. of every department of the administration. The U. S. of every department of the administration. The U. S. of every department of the administration.

Let me suggest, so long as the freedom of the press is still the law of the land, its suspension endorses to a certain extent the law by punishing its ability to out-undertake methods of understanding its ability to

...has done so because it has not been in the hands of those good persons.

...but the department's business does not depend upon the Chicago Tribune for reporting its news.

...any news and congressional district to be able to do so.

...plan on reporting local news to go on but to each and every newsman.

...The American First Committee throughout the nation has been working hard to go on but to each and every newsman.

...up for re-election in 1937 who would support the neutrality act and therefore privilege President Roosevelt to convey to the American neutrality act so as to privilege President Roosevelt to arm more merchant ships and subject more American convoys to the merciless slaughter of Hitler's bombers. Oh, what hypocrisy in the name of New Dealism.

...The American First Committee meeting in New York Monday night addressed by Charles A. Lindbergh, John P. Cudahy, Senator Wheeler, Montana, and other Anti-War advocates, had an estimated audience of 22,000 within the Madison Square Garden.

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Editorial

Over your eyes loyal American citizens and see for yourselves what we are drifting!

...America First, Last and Always

...The one body member of U. S. Senator Washington, Mr. Harold Carey, Atlanta, Ga., should have gone and to open for attending to his own household duties after the next election—this is the responsibility of the act and for the American people, which will subject their own son to a needless sacrifice—all as a new device to gratify the greed of Jewocracy. What a tragedy—what a mother!

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SO OCK-SHUB OF THEMSELVES AFTER ALL.

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THE JEWISH AND THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION.

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WE ARYAN AMERICANS DEMAND—strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.

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FROM: Richard A. Moore
National Publicity Director
America First Committee
141 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois WABash 6996

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A series of thirty "Neutrality Meetings" to be held within the next two weeks from coast to coast was announced today by R. Douglas Stuart Jr., National Director of the America First Committee.

In the most intensive campaign it has yet undertaken, America First has secured the services of several new spokesmen, notable among them being the Honorable John Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium.

Mr. Cudahy, who was in Brussels at the time of the German invasion, and who is the only American journalist to have interviewed Adolph Hitler since the war began, made his first address under America First auspices when he spoke with Senator Burton K. Wheeler in Boston on October 25th. His next appearance will be in Madison Square Garden, New York City, where he will join Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Senator Gerald P. Nye and Senator Wheeler. His other engagements include: Washington, D. C., November 4 and Philadelphia, November 5, with Senator Nye.

In its all-out campaign to fight repeal of the Neutrality Law, the Committee has also added to its speaking roster, Dr. Hyman Lischner, former President of the B'nai B'rith in San Diego, California; former Governor William H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma; the Most Reverend Raymond T. Wade, Methodist Bishop of Detroit; the Reverend James M. Gillis, Editor of The Catholic World; the Reverend Charles M. Houser, Congregationalist of Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut, who will make his first address under the auspices of America First in Greenwich, Connecticut on October 30th.

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Former Governor Murray will undertake an extensive tour of the far West, filling engagements in Colorado and in California. Simultaneously, Congressman Joshua L. Johns of Wisconsin will start in the State of Washington on a tour of the West Coast, which will end in Los Angeles, November 4th. Former United States Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia will also undertake an extended Western tour, which will include some ten engagements during the first two weeks of November.

The schedule as announced today is as follows: October 28, Yakima, Wash., Congressman Joshua L. Johns; October 29, Seattle Wash., Congressman Johns; October 29, South Bend, Ind., former Congressman Samuel Pettengill of Indiana; October 29, Cleveland, Ohio, Reverend James M. Gillis and the Reverend Charles M. Houser; October 30, Greenwich, Conn., Senator John A. Danaher and Mrs. Robert A. Taft; October 30, New York, N. Y., Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Honorable John Cudahy and Senator Gerald P. Nye; October 30, Los Angeles, Calif., Congressman Johns; October 31, Los Angeles, Congressman Johns; November 1, Los Angeles, Calif., Congressman Johns; November 2, Los Angeles, Calif., Congressman Johns; November 3, Salida, Colorado, Honorable Wm. H. Murray; November 4, Los Angeles, Calif., Congressman Johns; November 4, Los Angeles, Calif., Congressmen Johns; November 4, Durango, Colorado, Honorable Wm. H. Murray; November 4, Washington, D. C. Honorable John Cudahy; November 5, Montrose, Colorado, Honorable Wm. H. Murray; November 5, Philadelphia, Pa., Senator Gerald P. Nye and Honorable John Cudahy; November 6, Elkhart, Ind., Dr. John A. O'Brien; November 6, Grand Junction, Colorado, Honorable Wm. H. Murray; November 7, Detroit, Mich., Methodist Bishop Raymond T. Wade; November 10, San Diego, Calif., Dr. Hyman Lischner; November 14, Oklahoma City, Okla., Honorable Wm. H. Murray.

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We Are for Defense Against

Disipation of our resources for the benefit of our only enemy.
Aiding England to maintain her overlordship of hundreds of millions of serie.
Against giving away billions of dollars worth of goods, including butter, meat, milk, eggs, and "boneless chicken" to foreign nations while millions of American children are ill fed, ill clad, ill housed.
Against the vicious discrimination that keeps millions of American youth in army camps for 2 1/2 years.

**WE ARE NOT AT WAR. CANADA IS.
THEY HAVE 4 MONTHS CONSCRIPTION.
OVERSEA SERVICE IS VOLUNTARY.**

Hundreds of thousands of British subjects are in this country draft exempt. They take our American sons' jobs.

England has 50,000,000 men of draft age. Why does she want American boys slaughtered on the soil of three continents?

American boys are now in Iceland in violation of solemn pledges. Iceland is foreign soil occupied by a nation at war.

We Are Also for Defense AGAINST

the hysterical antics of the alien minded administration spokesmen fawning on British nobility.

True Americans need no advice or instruction from foreign agents.

WE, THE MOTHERS, MOBILIZE FOR AMERICA

37 W. VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone HARRISON 1063

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Gove 3-

Uri Brown-New York- Women United
Marie Randby- New York- Women United
Catherine B. Baldwin- New York- Defenders of the Constitution of U.S.A.

Clara Borguo- Mokena Ill.
Mrs Etta Russell- Decatur Ill.
Mrs Marie Brunicon- Waukegan, Ill.
Mrs. H. B. Roberts- Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. D. Hammond- Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Johanna Lidicker- Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Ruth Cope- Highland Park, Ill.

Mrs. H. C. Olson- St. Paul, Minn.- Parents of America
Mrs. Lulu E. Avery- Minneapolis, Minn.- Mothers of Minn.
Mrs. ~~Carole~~ Kleinman- Minneapolis Minn.- Mothers of Minn.
MRS. IDA A. CONNOLLY- Rochester - " - MOTHERS OF MINN.
Mrs. Colletta O'Brien- Sewickley, Pa.

Mrs. A. L. Collins- Pittsburgh, Pen.- Mothers of the U. S. A.
Mrs. Marie Lohle- Pittsburgh, Pen. - Defenders of Geo. Washington's Principle

Mrs. B. C. Schmid- Dubuque, Iowa- Constitutional Gov't Club
Emma Wacker- Garner, Iowa
Jane Wacker- Garner, Iowa
Mrs. H. P. Picke, Forest City- Iowa
Ruby Wacker- Garner, Iowa

Mrs. B. M. Knowles- Detroit, Mich.- American Mothers
Margaret Darling- Detroit, Mich. Mothers of the U.S.A.
Mrs. Rose Farber- Detroit, Mich. Mothers of the U. S. A.
Katherine M. Sutter- Flint, Mich. Neutral Mothers
Mrs. Alice Marvin- Detroit, Mich. Mothers of the U.S.A.

Mrs. Minnie Fischer- Milwaukee, Wis.- Mothers Mobilizing against war
Mrs. R. E. Houseman- Milwaukee, Wis.- Mothers Mobilizing against War
Mrs. C. B. Becker- Milwaukee, Wis.- Mothers Mobilizing against War

Mrs. Edna L. Moriarty- Nat'l Peace Army Crusade- Los Angeles
Mrs. Phyllis G. Byran- Nat'l Peace Army Crusade- Los Angeles
Miss Laura Ingalls- Burbank, Calif.

Mrs. Frank Seidensticker- Service Mothers of America Inc.- Indianapolis, Ind
Mrs. Paul C. Carpenter- " "
Mrs. Minor Goulding- " "
Mrs. Alex Elark " "
Mrs. A. R. Young " "

Mrs. Phillip Monreal- United Mothers of America- Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Mrs. David Stanley- United Mothers of America- Garfield Heights, Ohio
Mrs. Ethel Groen- Mothers of Sons- Cincinnati, Ohio *Cleveland*

Mrs. Ida Connolly - Women's National Committee - Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. N. V. Geib - 1826 - 79th Av., Elmwood Park, Ill.

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AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE.

Southern California Division
Speaker's Bureau.

No. 149.

IS FDR A WAR-WAGING FANATIC OR A SHREWD WAR-USING POLITICIAN?

We still incline to the theory that he is no fanatic but one of the world's three greatest living politicians and America's all-time greatest politician. The interventionists may have been taken for a ride, what a joke this will be on FDR's Wall Street foes of the New Deal and friends of his recent foreign policy, after they have been ruined by war taxes, war regulation and a war economy, while Britian goes under and Hitler, Stalin, FDR and John L. Lewis go marching on. Classes about to be destroyed have usually been dumb in a similar way: the Bourbons in France, the Romanoffs in Russia.

IF OUR ANALYSIS OF FDR, BASED ON ACCUMULATING CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, IS CORRECT, EXPECT THE FOLLOWING:

1. America will not go in shooting, now or soon.
2. A negotiated peace this summer which will be the end of Britian as a great power and the beginning of the end of the British Empire and international finance capitulism.
3. FDR will, as a matter of face-saving, keep up a long range inter-hemisphere economic and talky-talky war to perpetuate:
 - a. Unlimited spending---on pyramid building and circuses.
 - b. Unlimited dictatorial powers. (We described it in a book called "The Coming American Fascism" written in 1935. FDR is putting it across by calling it the opposite and by saying that it is necessary to save the country from Fascism. If we had been interested in putting over Fascism, we should have misrepresented it too, realizing that deception of the public is the first secret of political success in a democracy.)

EVERY INDICATION SHOWS THAT BRITIAN IS THROUGH.

As we have insisted all along, Britian declared an offensive war she had no chance of waging or winning. We have been Britian's true friend, a true friend because a truthful friend. Those who have egged Britian on to declare and wage what for her alone is an impossible war have not been friends of Britian.

THE HITLER PEACE OFFENSIVE.

The big question now is whether the British will make peace before or after they have been forced out of the Mediterranean.

June 5, 1941

For the Hitler peace offensive, Hitler's hole card is Stalin and Churchill's hole card is FDR. Stalin is rarin to go; FDR isn't. Stalin wants to go south against the British possessions and protectorates in Asia, including India. He has something to gain by fighting with the Axis. About the only easy pickings for the U. S. are the French possessions in the Americas: Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and the small island of St. Pierre off Canada. These possessions may be seized any day now by our marines with strong naval aid. Taking them would be no loss to Vichy or Berlin and no gain to Britain. Taking them would infuriate the French, especially the French in the fighting services. It would help Hitler far more than it would hurt France. Stalin's entry into the war with millions of Russian troops under German general staff strategic planning and coordination of supplies and transportation, on the other hand, would work havoc with the British. For where the Russians can strike hardest through Persia and Mosul, the British can muster little force on the defensive.

WHY HITLER NOW WANTS PEACE.

Hitler would prefer an instant end of the war to a long drawn out struggle in which he and Stalin emerged victorious over a devastated Europe and a vanquished British Empire. The reasons are simple: Germany is in a position to benefit more economically in an immediate peace allowing her to inaugurate the new order in a Europe not yet devastated than she possibly could as a co-victor with Russia in a ruined Europe. The reason relations are strained between Washington and Vichy is that Vichy does not want to do a Poland for the British cause. Those who want a five or ten year war of destruction of Europe to end Hitlerism are mostly domiciled outside the areas to be devastated for democracy.

HITLER'S PEACE TERMS IN A NUT SHELL. (We know them in some detail. See our next letter.)

Let Britain keep her fleet and most of her empire, but let her give up her main naval bases: Gibraltar to Spain; Malta and Cyprus to Italy; Suez to an international consortium; the British West Indies to the United States; Singapore to Siam or French Indo-China. And so on.

HITLER'S CALCULATION.

Britain, without most of her key bases, cannot long maintain her present fleet. The British Empire in the new Axis world order is bound to fall apart. Hitler can make every concession, almost, to British face as long as he is allowed to keep what he and his allies now have and to consolidate the new order in Europe.

BARTER AND AUTARCHY MEAN THE END OF FINANCE CAPITALISM AND OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHICH IS HELD TOGETHER BY MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES, LIKE RUSSIA, IS MADE FOR BARTER AND AUTARCHY.

The Editor has confidently predicted from the beginning of this war the inevitability of British failure and defeat. This is a

war Britian can't win and a war the United States can't lose. The economic changes now inevitable are necessarily fatal to Britian and necessarily advantageous to the United States which will be forced to create a new order in this hemisphere. The United States can intervene in Europe to save Britian and fail in such intervention without thereby losing the war. Britian lost the American Revolution but won the war in Europe. Why? Because Britian was then riding the wave of the future which was then capitulism and industrialism. Just as Britian is a pure loser so are the classes in America now clamoring for intervention the loudest, perticularly those in Wall Street. It's a case of "misery loves company." The reason both Britian and Wall Street are doomed is that the era of a private monopoly of the creation of money is over. This does not necessarily mean the end of private property or all private enterprise. But it means the end of private banking as a powerful and remunerative function. Our Wall Street bundlers for Britian and bunglers for themselves don't realize that they would have been liquidated in 1933 but for the grace of Government. But our Government can't put the British Empire on the R. F. C. like our banks and on the dole like our farmers and unemployed, while, at the same time, financing the same relief for Latin America and a world-wide war against Germany, Russia, Japan, Italy, France, Spain et al.

CRETE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION HAVE CONVERTED MOST MILITARY MEN IN WASHINGTON TO A RECOGNITION OF THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE BRITISH OUTLOOK.

Up to quite recently, believing such a view to be a patriotic duty, our War Plans Division of the Army General Staff and most of the vocal members of the General Staff tried to take a bullish view of the British chances. They talked nonsense about future land operations with the aid of Balkan and other allies. Such nonsense can no longer be talked even under White House pressure. And the White House pressure to talk it has recently been diminished. Colonel Bill Donovan, our recent meddler in the Balkans and White House military expert on the war, is now in the dog-house. General Embick, recently retired and known for his realistic views about the war situation, is now a frequent adviser on military questions. Our foreign service personel, diplomatic, consular, army and navy, and our foreign correspondents and observers, since the start of the war, have deemed it a patriotic duty to avoid the wickedaxis officials and to talk only with the British and refugees. Thus they have reported to this country only or mostly nonsense and the fruits of wishful thinking. Donovan's trip through the mid-east and the Balkans was a British conducted tour. On the basis of such reports and misinformation, the President and the State, War, and Navy Departments formed wholly erroneous views. For an officer of one of these departments to disagree and talk realism was to get himself branded as a fifth columnist.

Now President Roosevelt is seeing how he has been had by the interventionist-Frankfurter school. One of the President's virtues is that he can rise above principle. He has prejudices, preferences sympathies and antipathies but few abiding principles.

June 5, 1941.

IS FDR SCUTTLING THE INTERVENTIONISTS LIKE HITLER AND STALIN HAVE SO OFTEN SCUTTLED SOME OF THEIR BACKERS? PRESENT SIGNS SAY HE IS.

A short time ago it looked like an early move on Bakar and the Mediterranean. The First Division was expected to leave Camp Devins en route for Porto Rico and points east. A big movement of the fleet from the Pacific was reported as imminent. Now there appear to be no signs of a major troop movement and most of the fleet is still in the Pacific.

FDR WAS GAME FOR DOING A WOODROW WILSON AT VERSAILLES BUT NOT A CHURCHILL, THE GREAT EVACUATOR, IN AN AMERICAN DUNKERQUE.

THE INTERVENTIONIST WAR MONGERS ARE OUT ON A LIMB, NOT FDR.

It is amusing to us to read the current pleas of the interventionist press, columnists, college professors and preachers for leadership by the President and action by the nation, action, of course, meaning shooting. If there is an early negotiated peace the interventionists are going to be on the spot. The President, with the power of the public purse and public regulation can't be embarrassed, especially when the nation has been on relief for a decade---now relief is called defense and aid to Britain. Knox and Stimson may retire in a huff if they don't get their war, but the bureaucratic army who need their fortnightly pay check won't talk back to their chief. And the American people won't rise up and call him accursed for not sending their sons to fight and die overseas. There is only one way FDR can lose the war and that is to fight it a la Britain. All he has to do now is to increase his power and raise the spending ante. If he can't get more power by statute he can take it by procedure.

MILITARY EXPERTS HAVE TOLD FDR THAT FOR AN INTER-HEMISPHERE WAR, WHICH FDR MAY FIND IT EXPEDIENT TO TALK AND WAGE ECONOMICALLY, THE BRITISH WILL BE A LIABILITY RATHER THAN AN ASSET.

If and when the British are driven out of the Mediterranean, even though they get all their fleet out safely, which is doubtful, the British thrown back on their little island will be a military and an economic liability rather than an asset to the United States should we be crazy enough to wage a ten or twenty years war against sin in all the continents outside the Americas. For such a war the British will be just so many mouths to feed, so many deficiencies to be supplied out of American production. For such a war the French, or any Continental nation which could provide us with an ample base for major troop debarkations, would be most useful,--- but not the poor British. The British would be merely a target for German attack and commerce raiding. Pretty soon most of our American ship yards will be occupied in repairing British ships. Now we have over a hundred. This way we are certainly getting the British Navy. But the British Navy thus crippled and laid up here for repairs is curtailing our potential output of new ships for our own defense.

THE FACT IS, OUR DEFENSE PROGRAM IS DEFENSIVE ONLY IN TERMS OF A DIALECTIC WHICH HOLDS THAT THE DEFENSE OF BRITAIN IS

June 5, 1941.

THE DEFENSE OF AMERICA AND THAT IF WE NEGLECT AMERICAN DEFENSE FOR BRITISH DEFENSE, WE ARE THEREBY BETTER DEFENDING AMERICA. The British power of attack is pretty nearly gone. Four major evacuations have demonstrated their power of defense. Yet, the interventionists say we must defend them so they can defend us. STRATEGICALLY, BRITAIN IS A LIABILITY FOR AMERICAN DEFENSE.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAKNESSES OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR POLICY.

Politically, economically, militarily, FDR has nothing to fear. What he does have to fear is a too rapid debunking of the war illusions he has exploited. In the case of Churchill, a negotiated peace means his retirement to write and lecture on how it happened to a paying American clientele. But FDR has four years to go. During this time he needs Fascist powers and fabulous spending. For these methods he will need a myth to replace Britain and sea power, an ideology and a large corps of propagandists. For the first few months he can get away with the line that it is all for defense against, and the ultimate overthrow of, Hitlerism abroad. But this will peter out in short order as Hitler says to America, "Adept friendship and trade with our side of the world at your pleasure: decline them if you will; but if you do, it will be your loss in an economic way."

For the immediate present, the great weakness of the Anglo-American case vis-a-vis the French and Spanish is that our present policy offers no immediate or effective military action to end the war but indulges only in a nightmare of building enough bombers to reduce western Europe to a heap of ruins over a five or ten year period on the theory that burning down the house is worth while if it gets rid of the vermin.

Even Dorothy Thompson fails to develop enthusiasm over Eden's project of a post-war British run world.

THE ONLY CONSTRUCTIVE FORCES IN WASHINGTON ARE WORKING ON THE SETTING UP OF A TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP HERE.

The men in Washington with most ideas of competence and relevancy to current problems are new dealers interested in getting more power for the government, more spending by the government and more security for themselves and others. The trouble is that their social philosophy does not fit this set-up as well as it does that of Nazi Germany. Their economics don't fit this set-up. The Army and Navy have no strong men like John L. Lewis and no intellects like those working on new deal projects. Against the constructive enterprises of the Axis for a United States of Europe, Mr. Roosevelt has mobilized three old men, HULL, KNOX, and STIMSON, no one of whom has the remotest idea of what it is all about. The Frankfurter school are competent, but unrealistic in their holy war aim. The Frankfurter school are good legal strategists. FDR has no military or industrial strategists and no plan either for conquering the world from the devil or for reorganizing it after it has been conquered by the angels. His problem now is that of keeping the war under his control as a tool for domestic policies. The danger for him is that in the post-war period the war.

June 5, 1941.

spirit he has evoked and used successfully thus far may get out of his control and overthrow him. Those of the Frankfurter-Episcopalian-academic, social register interventionist schools are now telling FDR that if he does not go to war soon, the war spirit will throw him. War is a fine steed for a statesman to ride, but he must have somewhere to go with it. Roosevelt rides the war horse superbly. Only, unlike each of the Axis leaders, he has nowhere to go with it except back into the never-never land of Mr. Hull's dreams and the Wall Street men's dreams. The place the New Deal Idealists want to go is a Utopia to which no war ever leads. ONE THING IS SURE: THE BRITISH AND THE AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS ARE GOING TO LOSE. WHO WILL WIN IS LESS CLEAR.

#245238
SENATE MAY VOTE PROPAGANDA QUIZ 4/29/85 3-709/105

by

George Rothwell Brown

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DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8 BTJ/ML

Washington, July 16

Criticism of the American Congress by a war-mongering visiting member of the British Parliament may force out of a Senate committee, where it has been buried for months, a resolution by Senator Bennett Clark of Missouri calling for an investigation of all foreign propagandists in the United States.

Incensed by the criticisms of Congress by Colonel Josiah C. Wedgwood, labor member of the House of Commons, and by his intemperate and rude and derogatory language in a public interview in sneering reference to Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, the Senate was in a mood today to force the Clark resolution out of committee and compel a sweeping investigation.

NYE HITS BRITON

"Colonel Wedgwood's reference to Congress as lacking in sense, and his impudent advice to Senator Wheeler to 'go soak his head', said Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota today, "isconvincing evidence that the propaganda situation in this country must be investigated.

"When the Senate meets on Thursday, I propose to bring the entire Wedgwood incident again to the floor of the Senate and demand action on the Clark resolution.

"It is obvious that this country is fairly swarming with foreign propagandists, who are carrying on a deliberate campaign to prepare the minds of the American people for war and to break down their psychological resistance to the idea of war.

"It is time the Senate learned, and told the American people, just who these propagandists are, what they are doing, how they are abusing our hospitality, and who is financing them, and to what extent.

"The Clark resolution will bring all these facts into the light, and the Senate is entitled to have this investigation."

PLAN BOTTLED UP

The Clark resolution has been bottled up for months in the Senate committee of audit and control, as it is called.

This committee is one of the most powerful, though least known, in the Senate. It controls the contingent fund of the Senate from which committee investigations are financed. If the committee refuses to act, a proposed investigation can be completely blocked.

Until he left the Senate a few days ago, the chairman of this committee was Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, the Roosevelt Administration's chief political fixer in the Senate. Mr. Byrnes for his services to the Administration, has been rewarded with an appointment to the Supreme Court.

The audit and control committee is now without a chairman, but the ranking Democrat is the acting chairman. He is Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, who is entirely independent of New Deal pressure and influence. Thus, there is considerable hope that, now that Mr. Byrnes has left the Senate, a favorable report can be obtained on the Clark resolution and a Senatorial investigation.

This depends upon whether Senator Tyding, and Senator Tobey, of New Hampshire, the Republican member, vote in favor of the resolution.

Senator Wheeler said today he would join Senator Nye in an effort to bring the Clark resolution out. Senator Clark, author of the resolution, is absent from the city.

HOUSE MEMBERS IRATE

Colonel Wedgwood, whose intemperate language in interviews in Boston and New York, has been very damaging to the British cause in Washington, in Capitol opinion may have rendered a real service to America in bringing the propaganda menace into the open. The indignation over Wedgwood's remarks is strong at the House.

"This member of the British Parliament", said Representative Bender of Ohio, in a speech, "has the idea that we have already become a British colony. Maybe some Administration leaders have given him the idea.

"Although the American people are not aware of it, and although the Congress is not aware of it, is it true that we have already been taken over, lock, stock and barrel?

"I deplore the fact that a member of the British Parliament comes over here to this country for the purpose of telling the American Congress and the American people what to do and what not to do. I would suggest that the President send a note to Mr. Churchill and ask him to invite him back home.

URGES CONGRESS ACT

"Are we in the war? A member of the British Parliament seems to know more about it than we do. He says we are. Apparently the President of the United States is not being truthful with us. We are being maneuvered rapidly into a position in which there may be no possible alternative to war."

"I feel that the time is here," said Representative Keefe of Wisconsin, "when Congress ought to assert itself. Either we are going to war or we are not. Congress should have the right to here and now determine that question."

"If the Congress votes 'No', then these steps that are surreptitiously leading us into the war should stop and we should devote ourselves to the problem of providing for our common defense."

NOW IS THE TIME!!!

Write these Congressmen and let them know they have the people behind them.

Write to:

Senators Millard E. Tydings
Charles William Tobey
Bennett Clark
Gerald P. Nye

at the Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Representatives George H. Bender
Frank Bateman Keefe

at the House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

WRITE THEM A LETTER !!! SEND THEM A TELEGRAM !!!

DO IT NOW

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

Southern California Division

Speaker's Bureau

TITLE: WINGS OVER NOME

BY: Prepared by AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE RESEARCH BUREAU

VOLUME NO: 5

DATE: July 1, 1941

5-212 #245238
4/29/85 SP8 BTJ/CL
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CL
Comp #242, 446

244,370 9/4/85 BTJ/CL 4-28-86

318,519 SP8 BTJ/CL 10-18-90

DID YOU KNOW

**That a new and false bogey of invasion through Alaska
has been invented in order to bolster the policy of
aid to Soviet Russia?**

THE CLAIM

**"Control of eastern Siberia by either Germany or Japan;
directly or indirectly, would be a source of anxiety."
(Columnist Ernest K. Lindley, Washington Post,
July 2, 1941)**

**"A deal with Russia giving American fighting planes
use of the strong Soviet air bases on the Siberian
tundra opposite Alaska is being advocated by a number
of influential defense strategists here, it was learned
tonight."
(New York Herald Tribune, June 30, 1941)**

THE ANSWER

**"In the hysteria of the moment every area has suddenly
become 'vital' and 'invulnerable'; even Alaska,
wilderness of pine and snow, total population of 75,000
people, without a good air target in the territory,
has been represented by sources that should know
better as highly vulnerable to air attack."
(Hanson W. Baldwin, "United We Stand," Page 114)**

SIBERIA NEW BOOGY

**Acynical old adage has it that military men, if
given the chance, would build bases on Mars to defend against
invasion from the Moon. The only thing wrong
with this adage is that its scope is limited to military
men; it should include our present-day interventionists.
This week Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union has
given new impetus to the demand for bases on Mars - in this
case, Siberia. The professed reason is that a Hitler**

victory in the latest aggression may mean that the Luft waffe and the Reichswehr will face the U. S. from eastern Siberia, or it may mean that Japan, taking advantage of a weakened Soviet Union, will move into Siberia's Maritime provinces and Kamohatka peninsula. This is one of the justifications advanced for lease-land aid to Soviet Russia.

THE INTERVENTIONISTS SOLUTION

In either case, the alarmists seem to expect an immediate invasion of North America via Alaska. Advance bases in Siberia, they say, constitute the only solution. Accordingly, they want a deal with the Soviet Union whereby the U. S. can take over the air bases on Siberia's East Cape, up behind narrow Bering Strait, and a number of air and submarine bases on the Bering Strait Sea which were constructed for the Soviet Union by Nazi engineers. Columnist Ernest K. Lindley, who frequently writes with semi-official sanction, has implied approval of such a move. (Washington Post, July 2, 1941)

INTERVENTIO-IST ERRORS

Actually the alarmists are talking something close to nonsense. The danger they profess to see does not exist -- no matter who holds eastern Siberia. They are discounting the growing formidability of our Alaskan defenses; they are ignoring the strategic difficulty of an attack on Alaska and the strategic difficulty and expense of holding bases in Siberia.

ALASKAN DEFENSE PROBLEMS

The defense of Alaska falls into three strategic divisions; defense of the island-fringed Panhandle which extends south along the western border of Canada; defense of the Aleutian Islands which extend south and west like a necklace between the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean, and which flank the great circle route from Japan to the U. S.; defense of the mainland whose Seward Peninsula is only 60 miles across Bering Strait from Siberia. In the strait -- a mile-and-a-half apart -- lie the Soviet Union's Big Diomedes Island with its airfield and weather station, and the U. S. held Little Diomedes Island. ("Strategy of the Americas," by Fleming MacLiesh and Cushman Reynolds, pp. 67-71.)

THE PANHANDLE

In the frequently fog-bound Panhandle, whose southern tip is 625 miles north of Seattle, the Navy is developing an air base at Sitka, in the north (900 miles from Seattle) which will eventually service submarines too.

The Navy is developing other bases at Juneau and Ketchikan. The Army is developing an air base at Metlakatla.

THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

In the Aleutian Islands, the Navy has a large base under development on Kodiak Island near the mainland, and has another nearly completed at Dutch Harbor west of Kodiak on Unalaska Island, which is 2900 miles from Tokyo, 2700 miles north of Hawaii. On the other islands still farther west there are Navy "listening posts."

THE MAINLAND

On the mainland, the Army is enlarging its air base and military post at the port of Anchorage, on the south coast. Some 350 miles up the single Alaskan railroad from Anchorage the Army is building an important air base with a 10,000 foot runway for "flying fortresses" at Fairbanks, 1600 miles from the main northwestern air base at Spokane, where summer days are 24 hours long and winters are arctic. The Army is also building emergency landing fields on the frozen tundra of the north to supplement the main bases.

AIR BASES

In addition to the above, Pan American Airways has bases in the Panhandle, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration is co-operating in the development of emergency fields. What is needed to supplement these bases are some connecting air bases in western Canada which could be arranged for quite easily under the Canadian-American defense agreement. Some experts have thought that a 1200 mile military road over which supplies could be trucked from Seattle to Fairbanks should be built through Canada. The real need for this is not so clear as the need for connecting air bases. However, the basic point is that from this network of bases (see any good map of Alaska) supplied by protected communication lines through the air or along the coast, U. S. submarines and surface raiders and Army and Navy bombers can immediately smash at any invasion attempt and bomb out any bridge head the enemy tries to establish.

ALASKA CAN'T BE INVADIED

Regarding the invasion of Alaska, Hanson W. Baldwin, military expert for the New York Times, has the following to say in his recent book, "United We Stand" (pp. 113-114):

"There has been much talk of 'the vulnerability of Alaska to invasion.' It is true that we cannot guard all Alaska's coast line against a landing; not all the king's horses and all the king's men could do that. But we could wish for no more ludicrous and fatal error

on the part of the enemy than a landing in Alaska. The inhospitable, rugged, and difficult country and the terrible cold would make the Russian difficulties in Finland and the Italian troubles in the mountains of Greece and Albania seem like child's play. Air bases could not be quickly or easily established there by an enemy; if they were, they could be far more easily reduced by our own forces. And if any enemy ever attempted an overland campaign, striking toward Seattle, he would leave behind him a trail bleached in bones, and, in the words of one officer, the soldiers who started would not reach Seattle. Their grandchildren might reach it, but they could not be an army."

THE SIBERIAN BASES

The Siberian bases are difficult to supply from the Soviet Union or from Japan. They are not reached by railroad, but only by ships and planes. From them no vital spot in North America could be bombed by any plane in use today. At best, they could be used as bases from which to bomb our own outlying Alaskan bases. And we can always base forces in Alaska sufficient to beat them. If Japan is the enemy, the industrial cities of the Island Empire would soon be within the reach of our new super-bombers - the B 19's.

In 2

July 22, 1941

#245238

4/29/85 SP8BT/CIS
JN 45-213

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

Souther California Division

Speaker's Bureau

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DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8-BT/jmk

BULLETIN NO. 2: (Compiled from Official Chicago Bulletins)

24,350 9/4/55 FC/AC (245 4-23-91)

318,519

SP8BT/col 10-18-90

Significant of methods being employed to coerce the farmers into support of the war party is the letter below distributed by the Farm Security Administration.

Congressman Frank B. Keefe, Wisconsin, exposed this letter to the House of Representatives on June 17. (Congressional Record, June 17, 1941, page 5383)

CONGRESSMAN FRANK B. KEEFE, WISCONSIN --

..... THE ADMINISTRATION HAS LATELY SENT OUT AN S O S CALL TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES ASKING THEM TO GO OUT INTO THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF AMERICA AND SELL THE CAUSE OF PARTICIPATION OF THIS NATION IN THIS WAR. I HAVE BEFORE ME NOW ACTUAL PROOF OF THE FACT THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND ESPECIALLY THAT PORTION OF IT KNOWN AS THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, IN A PUBLIC DOCUMENT CIRCULATED TO THEIR AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, HAS GIVEN DEFINITE PROOF OF THE STATEMENT WHICH I HAVE JUST MADE. LET ME READ THIS LETTER, IF YOU PLEASE, UNDER DATE OF MAY 7, 1941:

(CONFIDENTIAL: FOR ADMINISTRATIVE USE ONLY)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

May 7, 1941

To: All information advisors
From: John Fischer, Chief, Information Division
Subject: Special memorandum on national defense (No.8)

.....

AND MAY I SAY TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE THIS AFTERNOON THAT THERE IS NOTHING PHONEY ABOUT THIS LETTER. I HAVE HAD THIS LETTER CHECKED WITH THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AND THEY ADMIT THAT IT WAS RELEASED BY THEM. I PRESENTED IT TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE IT IS MORNING AT A CONFERENCE WHICH WE HAD WITH HIM, AND HE STATED THAT HE REGRETTED VERY MUCH THAT THIS LETTER HAD EVER BEEN SENT OUT. THIS IS WHAT THEY SAID:

"The Department has just received information that the British shipping situation is much more

serious than most Americans have realized. While the Department has the exact figures, we cannot pass them on to you for military reasons. In general, however, the situation is this:

(1) British ships are being sunk twice as fast as they can be replaced by the combined effort of British and American shipyards--and at the last report, the rate of loss was still rising.

(2) Tonnage being landed at British ports is less than half of what it was before the war.

(3) In the last month Britain has had to cut down on her imports of armaments from the United States in order to increase imports of food.

(4) The food situation of Britain is so serious that foundation herds of livestock and poultry are being slaughtered. Department experts emphasize that these facts do not take immediate and positive measures to see that American food and war materials are delivered at British ports.

"What a British defeat would mean to this country should by this time be obvious to all of us. Many of the best-informed people in Washington predict an invasion of the Western Hemisphere within 90 to 120 days, if Britain is defeated."

CONGRESSMAN KEEFE --

GET THIS -- I WANT THIS FACT TO SINK IN --

"The department feels that the American people -- particularly the American farmers -- do not understand these facts, and that vigorous action of the type needed, cannot be taken until this lack of understanding is remedied."

CONGRESSMAN KEEFE --

BECAUSE WE MUST HAVE THIS VIGOROUS TYPE OF ACTION AND WE CANNOT GET IT BECAUSE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DO NOT UNDERSTAND --

"For this reason, every agency in the Department has been asked to do all it can to get these facts before the people."

CONGRESSMAN KEEFE --

NOW, LISTEN TO THIS:

"We cannot issue formal press releases or radio speeches on the subject for two obvious reasons -- it is not the official job of the Department to discuss international affairs; and indiscriminate broadcasting of these facts might play into the hands of the appeasement propaganda groups.

"We are requested, however, to carry these facts by word of mouth to as many as possible of

our own officials and other key people in Agriculture such as Farm Security Administration committeemen, etc."

CONGRESSMAN KEEFE --

THERE IS A LETTER SENT OUT BY A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AGENCY WHICH CHARGES THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND ESPECIALLY THE FARMERS, ARE SO DUMB THAT THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND AND CANNOT APPRECIATE WHAT THE SITUATION IS THAT IS CONFRONTING AMERICA AND, THEREFORE, THEY HAVE BEEN APATHETIC IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE VIGOROUS STEPS WHICH IT IS NOW PROPOSED TO INITIATE TO CARRY OUT THIS WAR POLICY.

IT IS MY CONSIDERED OPINION FROM TALKS WITH THE FARM POPULATION THAT I REPRESENT THAT THEY ARE TOO SMART FOR THAT. DO NOT MAKE ANY MISTAKE, MR. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, OR THE MEMBERS OF THIS CONGRESS, DO NOT THINK THAT THE FARM PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY DO NOT UNDERSTAND. THEY UNDERSTAND TOO WELL, AND THEY ARE NOT GOING TO BE DRIVEN BY DECEITFUL APPEALS SUCH AS THIS INTO TAKING A POSITION THAT WILL BE A REPETITION OF THE EXPERIENCE WHICH THEY HAD IN 1917 AND 1918.

At a recent meeting of the U.S.O. in Washington, plans were discussed for making the boys more comfortable at camp.

A proposal finally decided on was a project for putting copies of "TIME" and "LIFE" -- magazines which have been earning for themselves quite a reputation as interventionist propaganda -- in each army camp library.

The chairman of the meeting, by curious coincidence, was Mrs. Dean Acheson, whose husband is one of the most belligerent speakers for the Aid-to-Britain Comm.

SAY PEACE TERMS SPURNED BY ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL

(Digest of an article appearing in the July 10th edition of the Chicago Tribune.)

GERMANY HAS OFFERED PEACE PROPOSALS (THRU RUDOLPH HESS) WHICH INCLUDE PRESERVATION OF THE BRITISH FLEET AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER CHALLENGED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO TELL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THIS.

WHEELER SAID: "NEW DEAL SPOKESMEN ARE SAYING WE OUGHT TO LEAVE THE QUESTION OF WHETHER WE HAVE WAR OR PEACE UP TO THE PRESIDENT. THE PRESIDENT ON MANY OCCASIONS HAS SHOWN THAT HE DOES NOT THINK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE TO BE TRUSTED WITH INFORMATION VITALLY AFFECTING THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THEIR LIVES OR THE LIVES OF THEIR SONS ARE TO BE SACRIFICED UPON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE, ASIA, OR AFRICA."

Inquiry disclosed that this statement (Hess' peace offers to Great Britain) was based on information possessed by Senator Wheeler and some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with close state department contacts. According to these Senators there is no question about the truth of the story in its essentials, regardless of official denials in both Washington and London.

STORY OF HESS' PEACE TERMS

Described by United States Senators - published in the Chicago Tribune, July 10.

The story as told by the senators, follows:

"Hitler had determined to go to war with Russia and had made impossible demands on Stalin when he commissioned Hess, his pro-British anti-communist deputy Fuehrer, to fly to Scotland with his peace terms.

"Hitler's desire for peace was based on his fear of a long stalemated war, with inevitable American entry on the side of Britain. He was convinced that neither side could win such a war and that the sole victor, should the western powers fight themselves to exhaustion, would be communism.

"Hitler's attack on Russia was in part military and economic, in part political. He needed the oil, the grain, the ore, and other raw materials which the Russians were not supplying in sufficient quantities, and he wished to knock out the Russian army in order to insure himself against an ultimate war on two fronts. His political purpose was to appeal to the anti-communist sentiment in both Great Britain and the United States. He shrewdly foresaw a popular revolution in the United States against forming an alliance with communism in a crusade to establish President Roosevelt's "four freedoms" everywhere in the world.

AIMED AT INTERVENTIONIST CASE

"Hitler's peace proposals to Great Britain also were calculated to destroy the main argument for American intervention in the war, the argument that England and the British fleet constitute our first line of defense. Hess told the British that Germany wanted no part of the British Empire and no part of the British fleet. He reported that

Germany intended to dominate the continent of Europe but did not wish to undertake the responsibility of maintaining order in the far east, which would be left to Britain.

"Hess bluntly told the British that they could not win the war. He gave them appalling figures on the German production of aircraft and other war munitions. The British conceded that if these figures were correct, their prospects would not be encouraging.

"Hess, on the other hand, did not boast that Germany could win the war. He argued only that continuation of the struggle would end in a victory of communism.

SECRECY KEPT BY CHURCHILL

"Prime Minister Churchill rejected all demands that he tell the house of commons and the British people about the Hess affair. Clement Attlee, the lord privy seal, and other Laborite members of the government intimated that Hitler was suing for peace because he knew he could not win, but not a word came from Churchill. He did not know what to tell the Germans, because he did not know how far he could rely on President Roosevelt for American assistance in the war.

"Accordingly, John G. Winant, American ambassador to Britain, flew home at the end of May for a series of conferences with President Roosevelt. He put the German peace proposals up to the President, and Mr. Roosevelt thereupon was required to choose between peace or war. If the war was to be carried on, Mr. Roosevelt was told, the British must have some tangible evidence of definite military participation by the United States.

ACTION FOLLOWS DECISION

"The President's decision, as the world knows, was for continuation of the war. Winant returned to London with a complete report for Churchill on June 21, but in the meantime the word had been communicated by cable. The British government and the allied refugee governments issued a joint manifesto pledging war to the end, with no peace parleys. In the meantime, also, preparations were made for the evidence Churchill demanded of American military assistance -- the landing of an expeditionary force in Iceland and the President's order for the navy to keep the Atlantic sea lanes open for the flow of munitions to Britain."

September 11, 1940

TO ALL CHAPTER CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS:

A great "Constitution Day" Rally, the second rally in our stepped-up program to keep the country out of war, will be held at CARNEGIE HALL next Wednesday evening, SEPTEMBER 17TH at 8:15 P.M.

This day marks the 154th signing of the Constitution.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY, New Hampshire, leader of the fight against convoys and member of the committee investigating propaganda in the movies, and Congressman WILLIAM B. BARRY, Queens, will speak. Ernest Wheeler, prominent New York attorney and a member of the New York Committee, will be Chairman of the meeting. John T. Flynn, Chairman of the New York Chapter will be temporary chairman.

The protection of the American Constitution from the grave threats to it by the War Party will be the major theme of the meeting. The Constitution and its role as the great bulwark of the American way of life will be featured in the decorations of the Hall.

In addition, the Rally will provide a setting for the introduction of "America First, Last and Always", the America First theme song which we have just officially adopted. This song is the work of writers who have had many national song hits, and we believe that with the spontaneous enthusiasm of our members, which it is sure to arouse, it will sweep the country.

Perhaps the most compelling reason of all for this Rally is that it will provide us with a golden opportunity for a mass demonstration as a reply to the President's speech on the air tonight. Without doubt, we are moving into the great crisis of our fight, and it is of the utmost importance that we strike back immediately and dramatically at what will be the latest and probably the most dangerous proposals of the War Party.

Box seats and reserved section seats for the Rally are being sold at \$1.00 each. We are urging each Chapter to take a box, and to decorate it with their banner as at the last Carnegie Rally.* The reaction to Chapter representation at the last meeting was most enthusiastic and it is an effective way of showing our strength. In addition, we are asking Chapters to sell as many other seats, and distribute as many free tickets, as they possibly

In many respects, particularly because of the special occasion of the Rally and of its timing as a sounding board after the President's speech is the most important Rally we have yet held in New York. We therefore call to all Chapters and members - a call for an "all-out" effort mobilize our forces for this great demonstration of the people's profound concern for safeguarding the American Constitution, and their vigorous opposition to America's entry into any foreign wars.

518,519 SP8BTJ/CAL 10-18-90

Tickets may be obtained at any America First Committee office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE

9/4/84

BY SP8 BTJ/CAL

Yours for America First

Richards H. Emerson

Director of Organization

* If your Chapter did not have a banner made for the last Rally, our Poster Department will make you one, 6' x 5', in red, white and blue on oilcloth for \$1.50. Call Miss Hennessy, (PL-3-5425).

Best
copy
possible

Oct 3rd Mr. Manges - Birmingham

35247 - Trip

RECEIVED: CHA. HENRIKSEN, JR. 10/3/54

Dear Mr. Manges:

I have just received your letter of the 29th and am sorry that I cannot reply to it more quickly. I am sure that you will understand my position.

I am sure that you will understand my position. I am sure that you will understand my position.

I am sure that you will understand my position. I am sure that you will understand my position.

I am sure that you will understand my position. I am sure that you will understand my position.

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I am sure that you will understand my position. I am sure that you will understand my position.

The ONLY EFFECTIVE MOVE for KEEPING AMERICA OUT OF WAR

(Circles and Editors everywhere are asked to provide this.)

We Americans have been educated and are able to do our own thinking. We remain unpersuaded to follow UN-AMERICAN interventionists into European—Asiatic—African Slaughter fields.

WE, ALL FREE AMERICANS,

EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US WHO IS RESOLVED TO DEFEND AMERICA IN AMERICA,
BUT WHO OBJECTS TO AMERICAN FOREIGN INTERVENTION,
will help to stop war-mongering interventionists by taking a

ONE-WEEK-VACATION

beginning

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1941

This will result in a short mass-rest from war strain. Let us enjoy some peace. But those occupied in transportation or supplying food or drugs should continue to work to make the mass move a success.

Each and everyone opposed to foreign intervention will, of his or her own accord, comply with this plan by taking a **ONE-WEEK-VACATION** beginning **NOVEMBER 3rd, 1941**, and thus prove to the world that when masses move in protest, war-minded minorities become crushingly defeated.

If individuals are afraid to take this mass vacation when there is nothing to be afraid of, then Americans will be driven to war and poverty. Misery will then be our lot for the rest of our lives. If we cannot make this mass-vacation a success then all anti-war committees had better disband so humanity can repeatedly be driven to kill each other.

If millions of Germans together with more millions of Europeans and Asiatics are cooperating with their New Order, then it is receiving tremendous support from

them and Americans had better remain here in America. Our mass vacation will prove to the world we have resolved to **STAY OUT OF FOREIGN WAR**. Thereafter we will **MAKE THE ARSENAL OF AMERICA THE DEFENSE OF AMERICA** without sending our defense abroad and leaving us defenseless.

For additional copies of this plan, address **THE PEACEMAKER, P. O. Box 55, Highwood, Illinois**. Price 25c per hundred. All workers for peace are urged to send for hundreds and thousands of copies of this plan. Distribute them at all meetings. Mail them to your friends everywhere. Help bring about an effective National Mass movement for peace because foreign wars are too costly for **God's Mothers, American purses, and business and labor**.

Have thousands of these reprinted and distribute them everywhere!

Defeat Oppression and War!

All out for Vacation and Victory!

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1941

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All out for Vacation and Victory!

2nd

JAN 5-188

WOMEN UNITED, INC.
480 Lexington Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Telephone Plaza 5-5190

#245238
4/29/85 SP8BG/CKS

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DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8 BG/pbk
Camp 242, 942

YOU can keep the
Neutrality Bill,
and YOU can save

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318,519 SP8BG/CKS 10-18-90

our boys from being murdered, if you will join with us on our
PROTEST TRIP TO WASHINGTON

FRIDAY OCTOBER 10th

Special return fare \$4.85 - Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Busses leave 122 E. 42nd St., Columbus Circle, New York, Eagle
Building, Washington & Johnson Streets, Brooklyn at 7:45 A.M.
Broad St. Station Newark 8:15; Jersey City (train) 8:30, Eliz-
abeth, N. J. (train) 8:46. Returning same day.

Our country is in a state of confusion because we have not been
vocal - on our shoulders rests the responsibility to stop any
further steps toward WAR.

Any change in the NEUTRALITY ACT, more billions appropriated for
LEND LEASE (LOSE) TO RUSSIA, and resulting higher taxes, will
give the President a green light to go ahead. You can and must
stop Congress from being a rubber stamp. We are the sovereign
people - they are our paid representatives.

We lost the fight against the extension of the draft by only one
vote, because we were not able to interest more women. This must
not happen again. Are you going to sit back and allow the New
Deal to win this fight, or are you going to put your shoulder to
the wheel? The answer is yours.

Many women have the time but not the money to make this trip.
Will you contribute towards a fund for free tickets?

M E E T I N G

MONDAY OCTOBER 6th - 8:15 P. M.

Hotel Shelton

49th St. & Lexington Ave.

S P E A K E R S

LAURA INGALLS, well known aviatrix

FREDA UTLEY, Author of MUST THE WORLD DESTROY ITSELF?
Foreign Correspondent and lecturer

Fill in the enclosed blank and send a contribution TODAY. Thank you.

Ans. 5-189

WOMEN UNITED, INC.
480 Lexington Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Telephone Plaza 5-5190

YOU can keep the
Neutrality Bill,
and YOU can save

our boys from being murdered, if you will join with us on our
PROTEST TRIP TO WASHINGTON

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Fill in the enclosed blank and send a contribution TODAY. Thank you.

"May God damn you if you
lie to my son as you lied to me."

HERE RESTS IN
HONORED GLORY
AN AMERICAN
SOLDIER
KNOWN BUT TO GOD

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4/29/83 SP8BTJ/LB #218238
America First Rally, Los Angeles, June 20, 1941. Largest attendance in the history of the Hollywood Bowl.

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OF AMERICA FIRST-

DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8BTJ/LB #218238

319,519 SP8BTJ/LB 10-18-90
An Amazing Story of Democracy in Action

A year ago, when a conquering German army stood poised on the shores of the English Channel and when history's second invasion of the British Isles seemed imminent, the prophets of gloom in our midst were predicting that America would be at war by Christmas.

Now an aroused Congress has reconvened in Washington, and gloom has given way to optimism. The vaunted German armies are locked in a death struggle in Russia. The threat of invasion of England has passed. British shipping losses have sunk to a new low. America is not at war, and reliable word from Washington promises that America will not go to war—that Congress will not surrender its Constitutional trusteeship over this gravest of all issues.

How does it happen that America has resisted the pressure of the war party? How does it happen that millions of stout-hearted Americans have awakened from their lethargy and have told the world that the United States, strong and impregnable, shall remain free and independent—free and independent from Europe's unceasing wars?

America First Provides Needed Leadership

The answer to these questions was given one year ago when a little band of patriotic men and women came together in Chicago and announced to an awaiting Nation their faith in American democracy. America faced an emergency. It was about to be stampeded by the preachers of fear and hate. A worried people needed only leadership to find the way out. What better leaders than those who placed America first in their hearts, whose only purpose was to find fulfillment of a democracy wrought by the courage and foresight of their fathers?

There was only one name for this group, and it—America First. There was only one set of principles which these true Americans could adopt: But so strong that no foreign power or combination would dare attack us; stay out of war that may not perish in war's hateful aftermath; render aid to the suffering people of England and other free countries; and keep liberty alive on this globe. Having come together and having stated how was their message to reach all American citizens? The Committee hired a one room office, a typewriter, a stenographer. Timorously, they placed an advertisement in the newspapers. Anxiously, they awaited the reception which followed was unprecedented history of American voluntary organizations.

Immediate Response Overwhelming

Mail poured in from all corners of the country. Contributions from ten cents and up burdened the treasurer. Twenty Kansas farmers sent a check for \$2.00. It was all they could afford. First was on its way.

Who were these people who had the courage to follow the course which their conscience told them? Not pacifists, not professional politicians with an axe to grind. The members of America First were distinguished citizens, the best phases of American life. All realized that the hour was more important than their desire to remain apart from public controversy. At the head was General Robert E. Wood, West Point, World War officer, and former



Gerald P. Nye General R. E. Wood Mrs. Kathleen Norris Sen. Burton K. Wheeler Hon. Philip F. L.

Master General of the Army of the United States, distinguished as a soldier and respected as a leader in American business. The Committee included men like Hamford MacNider, former National Commander of the American Legion and Minister to Canada; George N. Peek, recently Chief of the Government's A.A.A.; J. Sanford Otis, banker; Major Alford J. Williams, noted aviator; General Thomas S. Hammond of the famous Rainbow Division; noted writers like Irvin S. Cobb, Kathleen Norris, General Hugh S. Johnson and John T. Flynn; Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth; Mrs. Bennett Champ Clark; Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler; Bishop Wilbur E. Hammaker of Denver; Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; and distinguished lawyers such as Amos Pinchot and Clay Judson.

From One Room to a National Crusade

Characteristically, the idea which gave birth to America First came from a young man, R. Douglas Stuart Jr., graduate of Princeton and a student at the Yale University School of Law. The response which Stuart received to his original suggestion was all he needed. He suspended temporarily his career in the law and came to Chicago where, as National Director of America First, he has seen his dream become a national crusade.

Stuart soon found out that this was no job for one man. He took stenographer. The one-room office soon expanded to three rooms, eight and then ten. Today, an office staff of thirty, aided by a large number of volunteers, handles mail from chapters in all forty-four states. The chapters blanket the cities and towns of the country, and it is who these chapters do? Who are their members, and

But to Congressional leaders say that these people have the America out of war and will continue to do so as this, are their great courage and resources last? What have and telephoned to Americans like Robert Jefferson of Minneapolis (Minnesota, whose contribution of seventeen cents 150,000 all I have?"

America First Speaks for the People

The answer is that America First, through its men in preserving our democratic traditions, the lives of our sons—and now it is fighting to preserve the four corners of our republic, the Constitution of the States. The fight is being carried on, not by the interests, not by a powerful minority, but by the people, the Americans, respected in their communities, who have no "ism" but Americanism—who firmly believe this is still a Government of, by, and for the people.

"All I have" was a big investment to Robert Jefferson but he took no chances. He was investing in an action whose business is making history. Let us see his money is spent.

In the first place, Robert Jefferson helps to bring a message of peace and preparedness to every town and hamlet in the land. Distinguished speakers have the country talking to overflow audiences whose size has amazed the most seasoned campaigners long ago in New York, for instance, in the heart of the so-called interventionist area, 30,000 people stood rain outside a crowded hall, listening to Kathleen Senator David I. Walsh and Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. In Los Angeles, the famous Hollywood Bowl for the time in its history turned away thousands of eager listeners. The disappointed ones filled the parking spaces surrounding the hills as the loud speakers broadcast the message of Americanism.

Huge Meetings Held from Coast to Coast

The great halls and stadium have rung with applause. But not in the great cities alone have Americans expressed their right of peaceful assembly. Outdoor meetings, picnics, county fairs, churches and tiny town hall continue to hear, with grateful cheers, the spokesmen of America First.



Management of the St. Charles Fall Festival at St. Charles, Illinois, invited both sides to stage rallies at the same time. 20,000 turned out to hear Senator Burton K. Wheeler speak for America First. It was the largest



A. Lindbergh Sen. C. Wayland Brooks Sen. D. Worth Clark R. Douglas Stuart Jr. Sen. David I. Walsh Sen. Burton

These speakers are not professional lecturers. Robert Jefferson and his fellow members cannot afford to pay speaker's fees. Instead, volunteers like Philip F. La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin; Samuel B. Pettengill, "The Gentleman from Indiana"; President Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar College; Rev. John A. O'Brien, of Notre Dame; Mrs. Robert A. Taft; Mrs. Bennett Champ Clark; Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Gerald P. Nye, Charles W. Tobey, Bennett Champ Clark; D. Worth Clark; and Congressmen like Hamilton Fish, Karl E. Mundt, Knute Hill, Clare E. Hoffman, John A. Vorys, Dewey Short, representing all political view and parties, have given their services.

Never before has there been such a series of successful meetings sponsored by any group, outside of major political campaigns. We are reliably told that it was these meetings, more than anything, which caused the President to throw up his hands in irritation when his Congressional leaders privately told him that the country would not stand for the repeal of the provision which keeps our draftees in our own hemisphere. *The meetings will continue on an increasing scale.*

Committee Paying "Dividends to America"

Robert Jefferson is receiving other dividends. He helps distribute to millions of Americans the pamphlets and other materials so essential to a complete understanding of our national problems. He is now helping to support America First booths at state and country fairs where the skeptical can come and learn the true facts about the America First Committee. His money is spent on such odd items as step-ladders from which speakers address street-corner meetings nightly. He employs a cartoonist who sends material to small country newspapers which do not have the funds and facilities to compete along this line with the large metropolitan dailies. His contribution helps

support a staff which arranges radio broadcasts reach millions of listeners.

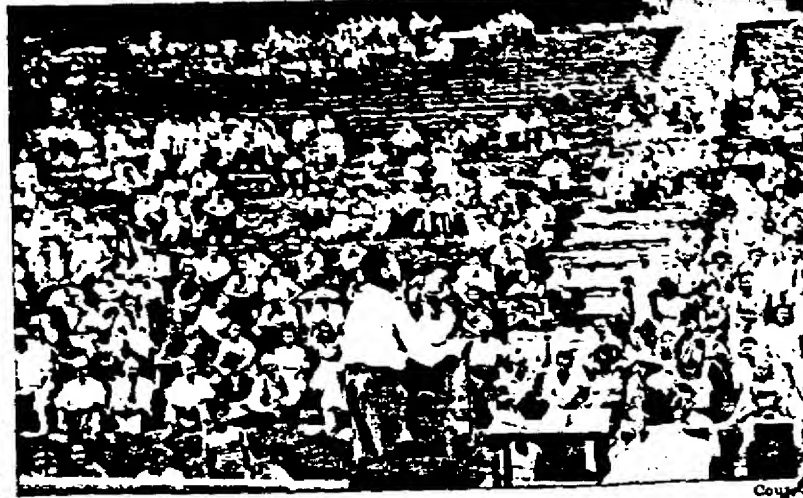
Members All Loyal Americans

What does Robert Jefferson do when he becomes member of the America First Committee? First, he knows that he is a patriotic American, opposed to all "isms"; and that he is not a Nazi, Fascist or B. and that he believes in the principles of the American Constitution. He used to have to prove that he was a Communist, but now that Stalin is fighting for the "Freedom," we do not have to worry about Communist membership in our Committee, as they are aligned behind the Administration's war policy.

Once established as a bona fide member, Robert Jefferson works with his local chapter. If he lives in New York he may be one of the three hundred volunteers who work night and day at the main headquarters in Manhattan or he may carry on his activity with one of the three sub-chapters in the metropolitan area. If he is a good talker, he may speak at small neighborhood meetings or on the street corners. If he is a writer, he may answer the thousands of letters his chapter receives. If he is artistic, he may spend his time drawing posters and emblems which the Committee distributes. Many other volunteers are acting as typists, stenographers, switch-board operators, stencil cutters, card writers, painters, research workers and department executives.

Chapters Have Work for All

The work of the New York office, where John T. Able presides as Chairman, is typical. In Chicago Mrs. Janet Ayer Fairbank presides over the city chapter. In Illinois and Iowa, the sub-chapters average of thirty public meetings a week, and carry on a broad program through a huge staff of volunteers.



Day Weekend. The above pictures show the result. Senator A. B. (Happy) Chandler drew a crowd of 800 to a pro-war meeting at the festival—and it is striking proof that the polls are right when they show at least 83% of the country again



Left: Dr. John A. O'Brien, of Notre Dame, looks over the mail he received after a recent America First address. Center: Senator Wheeler and Col. Lindbergh assay the largest crowd that ever turned out at Madison Square Garden, New York. Right: Representative Hamilton Fish, with the cards he received from his poll of the President's district. 91% opposed entering the war.

Chicago's latest campaign—"Call On Your Congressman Week"—thousands of Illinois citizens visited their Representatives at their homes during the recent recess. Chicago and New York tell the story of hundreds of other chapters, where the members carry on door-to-door campaigns, publish weekly chapter newspapers, hold rallies, broadcast weekly radio programs and spread the message of America First by mail, word of mouth and telephone.

What We Have Accomplished For America

Specifically, what has America First accomplished? We were told a year ago that we were on the verge of war, and we are still on the verge of war today. The answer is that America would have been in war long since had it not been for the 83 per cent who have made their voices heard.

Look at the record and see how the war party has been balked at every turn. Back in January, the President introduced his so-called Lend-Lease Bill. The time table, it is reliably reported, called for passage within a few days, and it was to be followed very soon by shooting.

But the battle of the Lend Lease Bill suddenly turned. The Nation had been prepared for just such a move as this, and they had their ready answer. Letters, telegrams and telephone calls taxed the staff in the Senate and the House Office Buildings. Senator Wheeler alone received 150,000 letters, which is far and away the greatest number ever received by one man in the history of either House. The war bill became a peace bill, because the American people wanted it that way. Amendments were written in excluding convoys and making sure that America was not to take the fatal step of "delivering the goods". After two months of debate the bill finally became law, but only after all its supporters had renounced to the American people any war-like intentions.

Every War Proposal Balked

The ink of the President's signature had not dried, however, before the convoy cries arose from the noisy little clique of "warriors" in the East. But the President had to admit that "Convoys mean shooting, and shooting means war", and it soon became clear that neither the people nor Congress would support this step.

Again the mail poured in—by the truckloads, according to the White House secretaries. The President, after postponing a heralded fire-side chat, finally addressed the Nation and the expected convoy announcement was glaringly absent.

In short, the America First Committee has made clear that Congress, the elected Representatives of the people, will not tolerate our entry into the war. And so, the President, surrounded by such men as Ickes, Stimson, Knox and Hopkins, has been persuaded to take the matter into his own hands, despite the plain terms of the Constitution which vests the war power in Congress.

President Roosevelt consummated a treaty with the foreign government of Iceland, although the treaty-making rests with the Senate. By this device he sent our armed forces into the middle of the battle of the Atlantic. Worse yet, our forces now garrison Iceland jointly with the belligerent forces of Great Britain, though it was announced that the British forces would evacuate.

Then, in an announcement made in London the American people were politely informed that their President had met with Prime Minister Churchill and signed a joint statement of war aims, and this though America is still at peace!

Strength in Congress Growing

Congress would be poor Representatives, indeed, were they to ignore this totalitarian course of the Chief Executive. Already the tide of revolt is growing on Capitol Hill. When the President sought authority to send an A.E.F., he was bluntly told that such a provision could not pass. When he sought to extend the time of service of our drafted men, his measure passed by only a single vote, 203-202. *The non-interventionists in the House of Representatives had gained thirty-seven more members than they had at the time of the Lend-Lease fight!*

We Must Meet the Crisis Now

The will of the people is plain. We can go to war only if our Constitution and our Representative government are scrapped for the indeterminate future. Yet that is what the President proposes to do. The moment has come for Congress to reassert its historic function. It is ready to do so—but it needs the active and unswerving support of every loyal American in the land.

The America First Committee enters its second year with the crisis squarely before us. We have the organization, and we have the support of the people. Our success now, and the success of the American way, depends upon the sacrifice that each of us is willing to make. We count on you to contribute immediately as generously as you can—"all you have" or all you can afford, whether it is seventeen cents, ten, one hundred or five hundred dollars. Your investment will save the lives of American boys and the democracy and Constitution of the United States.

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Congressmen, Be Warned

Text of Address Delivered by the Most Rev. Francis J. L. Beckman,
S.T.D., Archbishop of Dubuque, Over a National Hook-up of the Co-
lumbia Broadcasting System Sunday, July 27.

I regret that circumstances arising in the wake of my recent broadcast have impelled me to this microphone again tonight. Oh the misfortune of controversy over vital principle which in its fury spares neither friend nor feeling, which counsels and makes of ignorance a virtue!

I am filled this evening, my dear Catholic and Christian people with an indignation akin perhaps to that which Christ the Crusader demonstrated in the Temple despoiled. In the past weeks we have witnessed an unholy merger of Christianity and Communism under the guise of military necessity; we have seen what amounts to dictatorship pseudo-officially canonized by a brother cleric; we have witnessed the beginning of the end for pledges which, however well given, had not truth for their backbone. "Strategy," what crimes are committed in thy name! The bland assurances of peace for the people it seems are so much honey on the lip. Step by step, my dear friends, just as surely as I stand before this microphone tonight, our unhappy nation is being propelled into an "honest-to-godness blood and tears and sweat pouring war!" A war not to end, a "forsooth," but, whether we know it or not, a war to make the world and PARTICULARLY THIS BELOVED AMERICA SAFE FOR THE NEW BOLSHEVISM!

I think at this time I might aptly restate my position on the momentous issue of war or peace for the American people: the beginning I have maintained that this war, however represented is an ECONOMIC WAR BASED ON GREED, STRUGGLE FOR POWER, POSSESSIONS BETWEEN TWO DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED SYSTEMS OF LIFE. The problem over warring nations have caught-grips is simply this: whom shall be dominant, ours or yours? In short, is to exploit who?"

Capitalists' Day

Enriched internationalists today; they financed the eternal debt and milked us, grinding them down to of ignorance, poverty and despair. When the crimes add up to human misery front them, when other to challenge their tyranny was war—war in theocracy and a hundred wars, even war in the Almighty Himself! If

it suited their purpose to call it a "holy war," that was all right too. Anything to persuade the gullible millions to go out and do the fighting and the suffering and the dying that "the system" might survive!

So today the propaganda—smooth stuff it had to be this time for the American people were weary and disillusioned of "war to end wars." They had been fooled once and they knew it. Oh for a new slogan! Then out of the mysterious somewhere was born that supreme insult to the intelligence of our people, "Aid to the Allies short of war." This was a clever bait and, anxious to aid Britain, while remaining ourselves at peace, we swallowed it "hook-line-and-sinker."

Measures Short of War

A few saw into the hypocrisy of this proposition but their warnings went unheeded. In no time at all "measures short of war" had become an established axiom. The foundation was laid, the course set, and whether they liked it or not the American people once again were on the spot for Britain. A few well-chosen words to mark the grave-stone of our folly; a "slimy slogan" had done it again.

Here is His Eminence the great William Cardinal O'Connell, the dean of the American Hierarchy, on slogans: "Of all the things in the world, I think what we have to be on guard against are these slimy slogans that mean nothing. They are insults to one's intelligence. And worse than that, they are dishonest. 'Make the world safe for Democracy.' The war to end wars. Oh, how allick that is. It sounds so nice, 'the war to end wars.' Of course, everybody wants to end war, so they rush in to end the war that they began. We have had wars ever since. And the worst one the world has ever known has come about since this slogan was manufactured to fool the people. 'The war to end wars.' How lovely and glib it sounds on the tongue. And the poor people: what a crime it is to deceive the poor people. What a crime! To play on their generosity of heart, and even their trust in those who govern them; to play on that, that is pretty vile. To bring about what? To bring about disunion, confusion, and little by little the loss of everything they hold dear, the loss of their own children, the loss of their possessions, the loss of their civil rights."

Indictment of Deceit

People! here is a stirring indictment of deceit and a glimpse

of what we may expect if as a result of our folly we get into this war unto annihilation. I reaffirm to you that the present conflict is not a "holy war," least of all a just war; but a war of one imperialism against the OTHER IN WHICH GODLESSNESS IS INCIDENTAL TO ALL BELLIGERENTS. Neither side is interested in God so much as gold or its equivalent. And there is no crusade for Christianity or democracy afoot anywhere in the world today either, all high-sounding slogans to the contrary notwithstanding.

Further, we may be sure that abroad the "four freedoms" have a phony ring. To the war-weary people of Europe this slogan is just another mask for the imperialism of the New World. Again I quote Cardinal O'Connell: "And there is one thing certain: we cannot—and we ought not try to—impose our form of government on the whole world. Why, they don't want it. If you are going to impose it on them, then you are doing an act of tyranny. I wonder if anyone really believes he could do that. If he doesn't believe it, and if he says it—I don't want to see the word. If he says what he doesn't mean, then you know what the adjective is; that is false. You can't in honesty try to deceive a whole people, much less the whole world. They know perfectly well what the American government is, and most of them, many of them, don't want it. Their traditions are all the other way. Very well; it is for them to decide, not for us. But as for our going out and trying to impose our method of life on the whole world, it is not only nonsense and impossible, but because it is utterly wrong it is tyranny."

No, my dear American friends this war is nothing more or less than a struggle to reestablish the shattered boundaries of international finance, and other things international, in countries which have had their fill of them and do not want them any more. This is a struggle which if prolonged through our efforts, but for a miracle of God, may go on interminably until universal chaos and exhaustion encompasses the warring nations.

Chaos of Communism

And chaos—there is a whirlwind for you! a wind to scatter the deadly Communism like a plague through all the world! If we in this country sanction even by our silence the hatred and revenge which dwells in the high places and relentlessly,

hypocritically we may doomed in its fall the storm. The terrible war human sin. Oh but sin Maimed evidence in. And shatter will prove of a new

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And he was with the solid... this whole nation... legal ought to rest."

to rest, indeed! Too long country the American people have been treated by the add what to do, robbed, and abused by the high-ple masters of international finance; too long have tolerated corruption and disloyalty in politics; too long have Christian people of this nation remained divided on fundamental issues. Yes, I fear, that we have been nothing more than slaves in the good old game of "win or lose." It seems we can't get together for long on any one thing; and small wonder with these past masters in the art of big division ruling the roost! It is high time that the Catholic Church in particular and all good Christian-Americans put aside their differences, unite in the common cause of Americanism and by legal means, but do it, put these pirates who would rob the people of their birthright, milk the nation then go off to abuse and ridicule it for another 20 years.

And while I am at it I think this is a good time to lay an old ghost to rest. For years it has become the habit of much of the secular and in the Catholic press to place false interpretations on the pronouncements of clerics newly returned from abroad. Every scrap of which might be construed as pointing to the cause of the inter-unionists has been hungrily seized and used to further divide, sow, and exploit the Catholics of the nation. Sadly enough the role on the White House lawn never lacked for clerical adornment. This is a disgraceful condition of affairs—the Catholic Church is used to further the evil ends of a privileged group! I cried out against this abuse two years ago with all my strength I cry out against it now. No man speaks for the Catholic Church save the Holy Father Himself, and he must of necessity remain far above all this controversy.

do not claim to speak for all Catholic people in this country. I am well-advised enough to know that the overwhelming majority of our people are unalterably opposed to participation in this war. I am prepared to risk the loss of that point; and in the crumbling pledges I turn again to the representatives of the people:

Be Warned

Congressmen! Be Warned! You know that the people of this nation are overwhelmingly opposed to being embroiled in this war. In many of you have voted on which was represented used to keep this country war. Subsequent events

must have convinced you by now that the opposite appears to be true. Congressmen! The people of this nation will never forgive much less forget a negligence which permits the stealthy maneuvering of this beloved America into war either by the front or the back door.

And finally, I do not wish to speak disparagingly or distrustfully of our highest magistracy. I concur that in these anxious hours of deliberation and decision they are deserving of our deepest sympathy and the comfort of our prayers. But there are powerful figures moving in the background of this picture and powerful pressure is certainly being brought to bear upon positions of responsibility. The smacks of totalitarianism, of secret councils arriving at decisions which as I have said before will effect whole generations of the unborn—these are realities we may not ignore. Remember, the stakes are high, and a few in this country would pay almost any price for the vindication of their monstrous greed, hatred and deceit—any price, that is, in the blood and treasure of the American people. These manufactured crises and prayed for incidents bear witness to the point.

And our boys—these fine young lads who are the hope and promise of this land—must they spill their blood for Britain and Bolshevism? They have a right to decent, unequivocal leadership. They will not shrink discipline nor will they hesitate to sacrifice, yes even to die if necessary in the cause of a strict defense of this nation. But the interpretation of the phrase "national defense" has lately become alarmingly broad. At this very moment only a mere pledge and an incident stand between the American people and full-fledged warfare, declared or undeclared. There is still time to circumscribe and temper the dangers which threaten us, to put on the brakes and stop for a last look around before we take the fatal plunge.

Peace-Makers Smeared

And if we but stop, look, listen, we see the strangest sights in this land of ours. Men of staunch patriotic convictions who dare to oppose our entrance into this war are immediately smeared and classified as Nazis, Buddhists, yes even traitors to their country; and again I quote His Eminence: "I thought that we were all taught from our infancy that we must love America and love it more than any other nation in the world. And to bring that into question was supposed to be a rather mysterious sort of treason. And now, for saying that very thing, one is very apt to be smeared by somebody or other who, from his own reasons—God knows what they may be—seems to take offense at the fact that Americans ought to love America and ought, as it is their duty bound, to see that the welfare of America is nearest their heart."

Let no man say that the Archbishop of Dubuque has not the welfare of America nearest his heart. Every one of us who is fighting to keep this nation at peace is fighting because we love that nation. Every one of us has an abiding disgust and just hatred of Nazism, Communism, all "isms" everywhere. But we love our country, this great America, above everything and we believe firmly that remaining at peace it has a superb destiny, a sublime mission in a world almost totally at war. "Our duty as Catholics and as Christians, is to help pacify the world," says Cardinal O'Connell. "Yet to say the word 'peace' nowadays would be almost to bring down upon your head a torrent of abuse."

Communists Coddled

Indeed; matters have come to a pretty pass with all this sneering of righteous men. And it is high time that we ask ourselves, men of the Congress, who are these people who dare to vilify decent Americans calling them Nazis and Buddhists and traitors? And while we are on the subject, in this so-called great Christian democracy of ours, how can we account for the coddling of Communists in every responsible branch of our government? Truly there is something rotten here!

Again Congress! Be Warned! These un molested Commissars are the disciples of that "new order" we may expect as masters if this country goes to war. These war-war. I fear that we are already dangerously honeycombed from within; that we have been blind and criminally irresponsible in harboring these arch-enemies of Christianity. Today the mask is off: it is Communism, Communism, Communism everywhere gaining ground. We are in danger of being slowly poisoned, debilitated, and disarmed by this monstrous malady. Now in the name of the "four freedoms" all aid to Red Russia is urged upon us while Britain in desperation has allied herself with a devil. So Britain has been fighting the battle of Christianity? There is a fallacy exploded! If we go into this war now we shall be nothing more or less than a criminal nation, and let no one look to our Catholic people for comfort.

In conscience we are all bound to listen to the voice of Pius Xith who wrote in his renowned encyclical on "Atheistic Communism": "See to it, Venerable Brethren, that the Faithful do not allow themselves to be deceived! Communism is intrinsically wrong, and no one who would save Christian civilization may collaborate with it in any manner whatsoever." So there can be no collaboration for communism as far as the Catholic Church in this country is concerned! We have been pushed far enough in

this abominable Britain and the clock and tired best promises desert, of false unfractured crisis would-be compositions in or war; no war; no war; no war.

Majority for

Men of the majority of our for earnest, a tion on their l in concert a branch of our serve this gr and insure ag glittering and i vital resources hope that you which needs done. The w and should be prevailing thi magnificent d of constitution long as you lo we shall not l nation or for find it.

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Compliments of

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

318,519
SP8BTJ/cal
10-18-90

4/27/85 SP8BTJ/CJS #245258
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8-BTJ/kde
Camp 242, 942

Bulletin #673
November 7, 1941

264,350 91453FC/AG/CAL 4-23-56
A M E R I C A F I R S T C O M M I T T E E

TO ALL CHAPTER CHAIRMEN:

! ! ! ! YOU ARE WINNING THIS FIGHT ! ! ! !

CHAPTERS HAVE DONE AN ADMIRABLE JOB IN SWAMPING THEIR
SENATORS PROTESTING AGAINST REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT.
HIGHEST COMPLIMENTS ARE BEING PAID EACH ONE OF YOU BY OUR
WASHINGTON LEADERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED THIS MORNING FROM
WASHINGTON IS AN INDICATION OF YOUR SPLENDID EFFORTS: -

"Senate mail heavy now. Has increased 50
percent since last Thursday. Post Office
overworked. Downey mail now pouring in.
Also Davis, Pennsylvania; New York; New
Jersey; Illinois and other States. Mail
still heavy. House mail picking up rapidly."

OUR GREATEST STRENGTH LIES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
OUR BEST CHANCE OF DEFEATING THE EFFORT TO REPEAL THE NEUTRALITY
ACT IS THERE.

GET THE MAIL, WIRES AND PHONE CALLS ROLLING IN A GREAT TIDAL
WAVE OVER YOUR CONGRESSMEN WHO ARE UNDECIDED ON THIS ISSUE. THEY
MUST BE FINALLY AND EMPHATICALLY CONVINCED THAT THE PEOPLE WANT NO
WAR.

ATTENTION

IN TODAY'S MAILING A LIST OF "WOBBLY" CONGRESSMEN IS
ENCLOSED. THESE ARE THE MEN FROM YOUR DISTRICT AND STATE
UPON WHOM YOUR MAIL BRIGADE MUST BE LAUNCHED. IF YOU HAVE
NOT ALREADY DONE SO START THE MAIL ROLLING TOWARD THE HOUSE.

Organization Department

318,519
SP98TJ/CAL
10-18-90

11/29/85 SP8BTJ/C/S #245238
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/94 BY SP8-BTJ/CLK
CAL #242,942

Bulletin #667
November 4, 1941

26,350 9145 JFE/AG/CAL 4-23-86
A M E R I C A F I R S T C O M M I T T E E

MAIL MUST INCREASE

The following is a portion of a letter from a Washington representative of the Committee, received today:

After a check-up of Congressional mail today I ascertained that letters protesting against amasulation of the Neutrality Act are not reaching Congressmen in any appreciable quantities-- and it is extremely important that they do.

Congressman Louis Ludlow (D) Indiana, author of the Ludlow War Referendum bill, said to me, - "A million letters and telegrams should be sent to Members of Congress this week, Congress should be buried with letters. The people should shoot them into Washington in such quantities that the people's representatives can hardly walk around in their own offices.

"The people should tell their elected representatives that they are expected to keep their pre-election campaign pledges that they would do everything possible to keep our country out of foreign wars. This proposed revision of the Neutrality Act means war. The people should let their Congressmen know that the people know that this measure is about the same as a declaration of war. If enough people will tell their Congressmen this week that their constituents expect them to vote against this virtual repeal of the Neutrality Act, we can defeat this move to get America into an undeclared shooting war."

And Congressman Joe Shannon (D) of Missouri, delivered a stirring address on the floor of the House, saying, "Now is the time for the people of America to rise up in their power, and push an avalanche of mail on Congress in order to save our democracy from destruction and to prevent wholesale murder of our fine American boys on bloody battle-fields all over the world and on the shores of the seven seas. As for these dukes, duchesses, counts, no-counts and discounts over here trying to get us into Europe's wars, all of these titled gentry are not worth the life of one American boy. The people must speak."

- - - - -

Chapter representatives have returned from the Washington meeting and have been assured that it is the volume of mail which will decide the issue of arming ships and sending them into the war zones. In order to win this fight the mail must increase. Thus it depends entirely upon the efforts you and your chapter make to get that mail today, tomorrow and the next day. If your chapter will fight we can win.

Organization Department

FROM: Richard A. Moore
National Publicity Director
America First Committee
141 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 319,519
WABash 6996 SP8BTS/col
10-18-90

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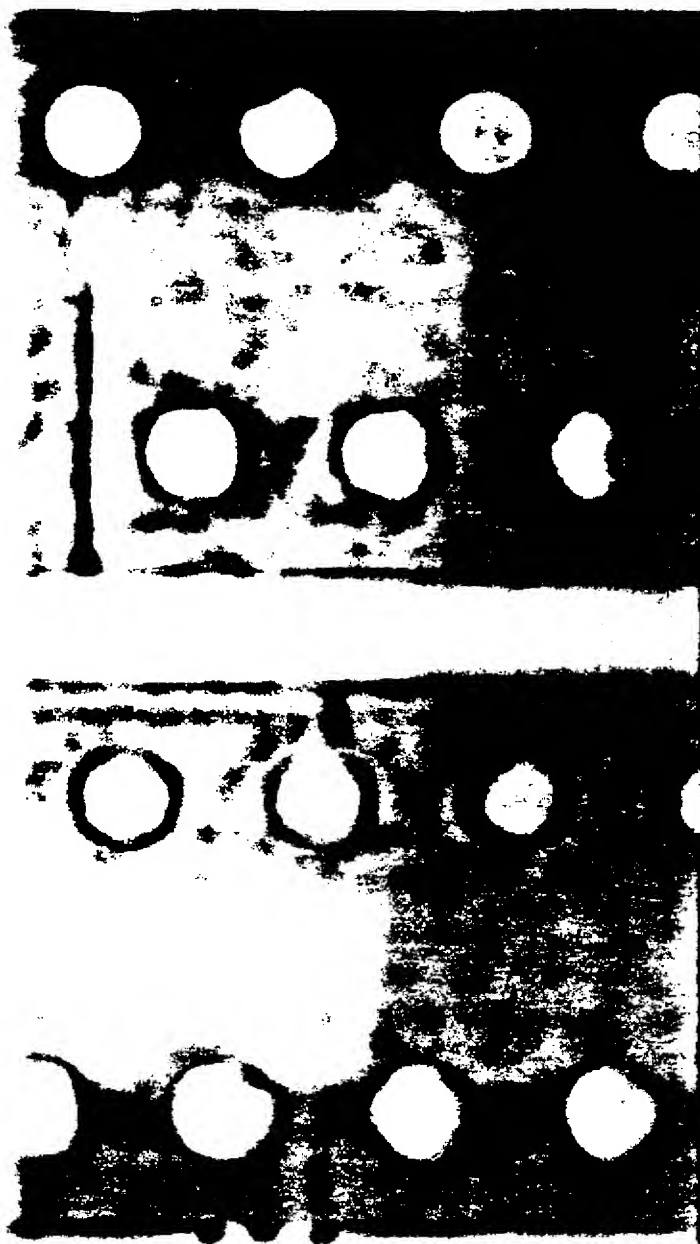
"The following statement was issued today by General Robert H. Wood, Acting 9145 JFG/aa/
AL
4-23-82
264,350

National Chairman of the America First Committee;

"The President's refusal to submit for public inspection the presumed Nazi documents, which he described with such emphasis in his Navy Day address, does not contribute to public confidence. The American people recall too well what happened when the President's message describing the Greer incident was subject to comparison with the actual facts as contained in the report of the Navy Department. If the President's description of the documents he referred to is as inaccurate as his statement on the Greer, it is not surprising that he chooses to keep these documents from public scrutiny.

"This aspect of the President's speech is no more disturbing than certain other statements contained in it. For instance, the President has thrust upon the American people a new interpretation of the word "attack". The Kearny, we now learn, was engaged in convoy duty, protecting delivery of goods to a belligerent. As the President had previously told us, 'Convoys mean shooting and shooting means war'. In accordance with this prediction, the Kearny was struck by a torpedo, yet the President now uses this invited incident as a pretext for claiming that even Illinois and California have been attacked.

"The lengths to which the President went to arouse the American people in this latest address is final proof that the Administration intends to take us into war as soon as it possibly can frighten or cajole the public into it. The test comes with the proposed revision of the Neutrality Law which would send our ships into the war zones. Already, America First chapters report that the tide of opposition to this war-like move is rising throughout the country. This is one proposal which can not be disguised as a step away from war -- it is deliberately



The BRITISH INVASION of A M E R I C A

By

CLARENCE SMEDLEY THOMPSON

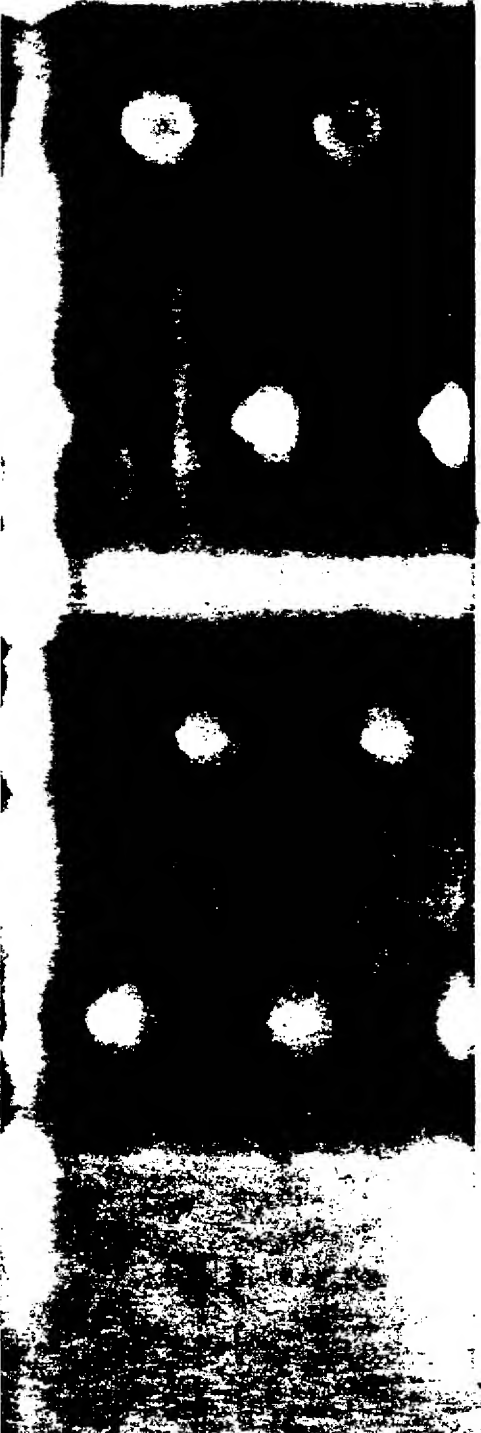
Founder, and Member of Advisory Board,
The American Defense Society, Inc.



THE REVIEW PRESS, Publishers
347 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Portrait by Buchholz C

CLARENCE SMEDLEY THOMPSON



FOREWORD

CLARENCE SMEDLEY THOMPSON, the author of "The British Invasion of America," has long served with distinction in the field of public relations. He was director of publicity in the presidential campaigns of Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. He further performed an outstanding service as founder and chairman of the American Defense Society in 1915. Certainly this entitles him to speak with authority in this hour of our national emergency.

Mr. Thompson states the European situation in unmistakable terms. Our real danger from attack, he says, lies not in troop invasion but in deceptive foreign propaganda, notably at the hands of British statesmen, who are constantly calling upon us to shoulder the burden of their imperialistic wars.

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THE BRITISH INVASION OF AMERICA

by CLARENCE SMEDLEY THOMPSON

THE UNITED STATES still appear to be adolescent in its foreign relations. Witness the ease with which British statesmen turn the trick upon us in enlisting our efforts in their behalf and getting us to shoulder their imperialistic wars.

It is an old political practice with England—this idea of letting some other country remove her chestnuts from the fire. Her strength in the Bal-

Such propaganda in America serves no purpose, says the author, except to bolster up the British Empire, and to incur for us the enmity of otherwise friendly European powers. It was against the "insidious wiles" of such foreign influence that George Washington warned the nation. Mr. Thompson counsels us to hold to the wisdom of the founders of our country, and to avoid foreign entanglements which are forever threatening our peace and security. In no other way, he feels, can we hope to retain our freedom and independence.

Wm. A. Schaffer

JOHN ALEXANDER SCHAFER
Battalion Sergeant-Major,
Office of Chief of Staff,
Hdqrs., Inter. Sec., S.O.S., A.E.F.

New York, N. Y.
August 15, 1941

failed to see any great friendship expressed by England in our struggle for democracy. We fought her in 1776. We fought her again in 1812. In 1861 England actively helped the cause of the Southern States, even to the extent of material aid, and likewise aimed bitter propaganda at Abraham Lincoln, whom they declared to be the great dictator.

Again, in 1917, England sought to make her losing fight our fight. She needed our help, and injected fear into our hearts. England needed ships and munitions, not men, said Churchill then. But no sooner had we been persuaded to get into her fight, when England demanded men; and American boys were sent overseas to make the

kans heretofore largely has been due to this policy—playing one country against another, while patiently waiting to take the fruits of victory.

Of late years we have been hearing much by way of London about the perfidy of the former Kaiser, Hitler, and the German people. Particularly are we reminded of Germany as the land of broken promises. It is said that the Germans are not to be trusted. Their treaties are scraps of paper. They say one thing and do another. Some of which may be all too true. But, on the other hand, how much are we to rely upon the pledges of England?

History reveals that since the United States broke away in 1776, we have

world safe for "Democracy," which was another way of spelling Great Britain. American boys were plowed under the soil, and many were brought back to America as broken wrecks who still fill numerous veterans' hospitals in all parts of the nation; while Americans at home faced a huge war debt.

So was it in 1940. England needed our help to make the world safe for democracy — English democracy. There was no need of men. Only arms and munitions, planes and ships. So said Churchill, *the man who betrayed us into sending men as well in 1918.*

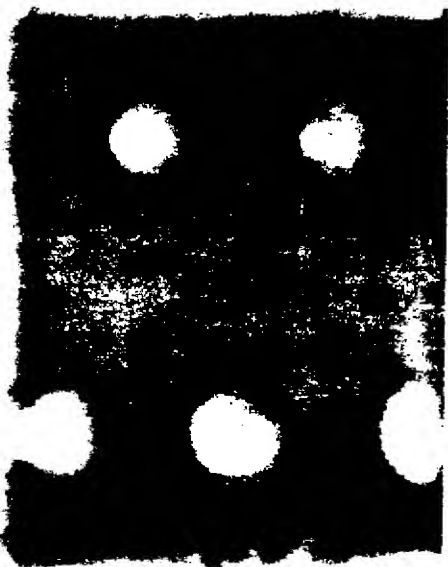
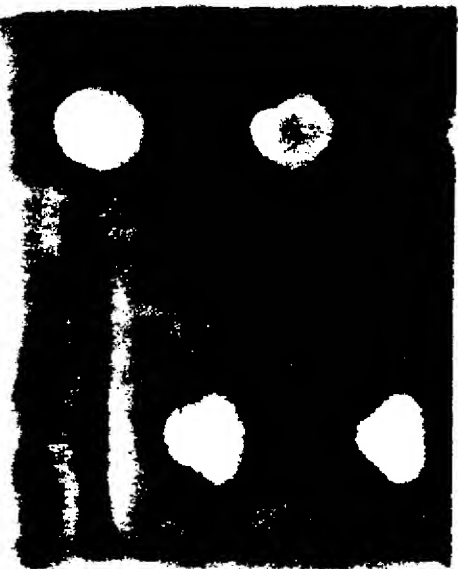
So it may be again, we fear, in 1941. Indeed, as late as June 1941, we have it from the lips of The President, him-

10

self. American mechanics, he says, are wanted for service in England, and Americans can enlist in the British forces in Canada without pledge of allegiance to the King! He is now recruiting not alone for the United States but directly for England. No need for our boys to fight in Europe under our flag. They can serve under the British flag!

In the meantime, what of England's broken pledges? She refused to give America credit for saving her in 1918. She called us Uncle Shylock when we requested payment of her war debt, after gaining nearly 1,000,000 square miles of new territory as a result of victory. She finally repudiated this war debt. She failed to make the

11



world, or even Europe, safe for democracy. Our effort was in vain. Was she any different than her enemy, Germany? If so, we have failed to note the difference.

But England did not despair. In 1939 she saw the gathering war clouds. Having failed herself to prepare, she was at it again, spoon-feeding us her war propaganda—the menace of Hitlerism. No doubt, we now see the reason for the friendly visit of the King and Queen to the White House. Mr. Roosevelt was apparently sold on English propaganda. In turn, he re-sold it to the long-suffering American people, so that when Hitler struck in 1940, England looked to us for material aid. She told us it was our salvation that was at

stake—the salvation of the free peoples of the world.

Fortunately, in 1940, there were many who remembered 1918—the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces; the mothers of the sons dead in France; the citizens who were paying the debt shouldered on us by the British statesmen; the mothers of future American soldiers; and those not yet blinded by British propaganda. They saw the futility of our being re-drawn into the wars overseas. They recalled the words of Washington and Jefferson warning us to keep out of Europe.

Some courageous Americans warned us of our fate if we re-entered the hostilities of Europe. But the British In-

intelligence Service stood ready to thwart such talk. They elected their American agents to accuse these men of being German sympathizers, secret agents of Hitler. The smear campaign had begun. *If you said aid for America first, you were an enemy within!*

Immediately the British war propaganda took effect. There was a rising tide of sentiment, British-fed sentiment, in favor of aid to England. Lord Halifax toured the United States appealing to us to enter the European conflict.

At first the English government stood ready to buy arms and munitions. But suddenly her cash assets in America began to vanish. Then came the sug-

14

gestion of lending our aid. But Senator Hiram Johnson had foreseen this, and had obtained the passage of legislation refusing even credit to those European nations which had failed to pay their World War debt. However, Mr. Roosevelt circumvented this precautionary measure by the final enactment of his Lend-Lease Bill.

15

II.

British propagandists are well schooled in psychology. They know the value of appealing to the emotions. People are moved to act by their feelings. Fear therefore becomes the chosen British weapon for influencing American public opinion.

This subtle technique is again being employed today by Great Britain who repudiated her World War debt and yet was rich enough to finance a new war!

It was said in 1914, and again in 1940, that England is our first line of defense. England is reported holding back the enemy. England, too, is in

16

danger; therefore we are in danger. So we are asked to stand by England in order to save our own democracy. Pure poppycock! England is simply asking us to fight her battles, in order to preserve and if possible to enlarge her empire.

Do you question what I say? If so, listen to these revealing facts, as told by Sidney Rogerson in his recently published book, "Propaganda and The Next War."

He says:

"Americans are more susceptible than most people to mass suggestion . . . yet it will be difficult to get the United States to participate in a war . . . it will need a definite threat to

17

We must clearly enunciate our belief in the democratic form of government. Our minor propaganda will aim at attracting the support of important sections, such as the Jews, etc.

"This should not be difficult to pursue, nor to put over to the American public."

The real point at issue is that England fought us in 1776, and she is today still fighting us and the ideals of Washington and Jefferson. Washington opposed our entry into European conflicts. His idea has been at all times opposed by England. England is, therefore, still fighting Washington. With Washington and Jefferson on the one hand, and England on the other,

America, which will be brought home by propaganda to every citizen. . . . We shall as usual send our leading literary lights to put over our point of view."

Let us give thanks, then, to this distinguished English author, who so clearly exposes the hypocrisy of English propaganda and reveals us as easy prey for this foreign invasion.

Mr. Rogerson continues his optimism concerning the ease with which Americans succumb to the propaganda:

"Fortunately, in America, our propaganda is on firm ground. We can be entirely sincere, as our main plank will be the old democratic one.

strangely enough we find many so-called loyal Americans siding with this European nation against the wisdom of our first President.

Another fallacy widespread in the United States is that America is safeguarded only by the British fleet. Ridiculous! Nothing could be further from the truth. If this were so, we in this country are in a sorry plight.

Let it never be said that we are too weak to defend ourselves!

Let it never be said that our American Navy is incapable of safeguarding our liberty!

20

III.

The Father of Our Country, soldier, patriot, statesman, lover of peace, left no doubt as to where he stood on the duty of America when it came to interference in European affairs. In the Farewell Address to his staff at Fraunces Tavern, in New York, George Washington said:

"... Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence . . . the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government."

21

cratic Party. Jefferson left no doubt as to his position, and the attitude the newly organized country should take on the question of foreign involvement.

Said Jefferson:

"... I have ever deemed it fundamental for the United States never to take active part in the quarrels of Europe. Their political interests are entirely distinct from ours. . . . They are nations of eternal war. All their energies are expended in the destruction of the labor, property and lives of their people."

And again:

"The less we have to do with the enemies of Europe, the better"

Once more, on this question of European influence, Washington declared:

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. . . . Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?"

Washington was not alone in his views on the futility of our meddling in Europe. His views were the views of another President, Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and founder of the Demo-

Still again:

*"Peace, commerce, and honest
friendship with all nations, es-
tablishing alliances with none."*

In his thought of peace, Washington went even further in his Farewell Address, pointing out the need of our cultivating goodwill toward all nations:

*"...Nothing is more essential than
that permanent, inveterate antipa-
thies against particular nations, and
passionate attachments for others,
should be excluded; and that in place
of them, just and amicable feelings
towards all should be cultivated."*

One part of Washington's warning
against taking sides in foreign quarrels

24

seems like a prophecy foretelling the
present day turmoil in America over
Europe's war. How aptly these words
of our first President apply:

*"Excessive partiality for one for-
eign nation and excessive dislike of
another, cause those whom they actu-
ate to see danger only on one side, and
serve to veil and even second the arts
of influence on the other. Real pa-
triotis, who may resist the intrigues
of the favorite, are liable to become
suspected and odious; while its tools
and dupes usurp the applause and
confidence of the people, to surren-
der their interests."*

Our policy of isolation from the af-
fairs of Europe was further established

25

when we accepted our adherence to the so-called Monroe Doctrine, which proclaimed we would brook no interference by European nations in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

Ignoring this wise counsel of Washington and Jefferson, many Americans have been hoodwinked into blindly accepting all British propaganda designed to engage us in European war.

British-inspired Americans are forming war relief societies, women are knitting sweaters for British soldiers, and American parents are providing homes for British children, while Mr. Roosevelt is giving guns, ammunition, tanks, ships, planes, food and money to the British fighting

forces, and training the American youth, as Senator Burton K. Wheeler says, to be sent overseas, "every fourth boy to be plowed under."

The whole situation is well summed up in a statement by George H. Cless, Jr., who writes:

"The American people, I believe, do not want to give their country away to anybody; they do not want to engage in any international piracy, no matter what high-sounding phrases the pirates may throw around themselves; they do not want to become economic, political and military slaves to the state; they do not want a repetition of the war lies and hysteria of 1917; they do not want

again to try to save democracy where democracy isn't.

"The American people, I believe, do want to stand on their own feet and preserve their own free institutions; they will, if necessary, defend their own America."

28

IV.

Now let us ask ourselves, just how far have the British diplomats succeeded in their propaganda to enlist America in the war. The answer is given by our Vice-President, Henry A. Wallace. In a radio broadcast, Mr. Wallace declared:

"It is no longer a war for the self-preservation of the British Empire.

... It is our war."

Support of the British cause in Washington emboldens England's propagandists.

Prime Minister Churchill, unhampered by considerations of good taste, had the impudence to publicly take a

29

ding at Senator Wheeler for advising Americans to stay out of war.

Later, Colonel Josiah C. Wedgwood, member of the British Parliament, in Boston, where American patriots staged the historic Boston Tea Party, likewise had the temerity to assail American character and insult our Congress:

"The trouble with you Americans," he said, "is that you're afraid to assume responsibilities. . . . Why haven't you got a sensible Congress?"

Then Colonel Wedgwood proceeded to echo Vice-President Wallace:

"After all, this is your war and you are in it up to your necks."

30

More recently, Queen Elizabeth in a special broadcast to the women of America, said:

"... we fight to save a cause that is yours no less than ours."

How do you like that, my fellow Americans?

Our war, indeed!

By what mental hocus-pocus?

What a display of contempt for the intelligence of the American people!

But if we are not on our guard, it is likely to become our war!

British propaganda is doing its utmost to pull us in.

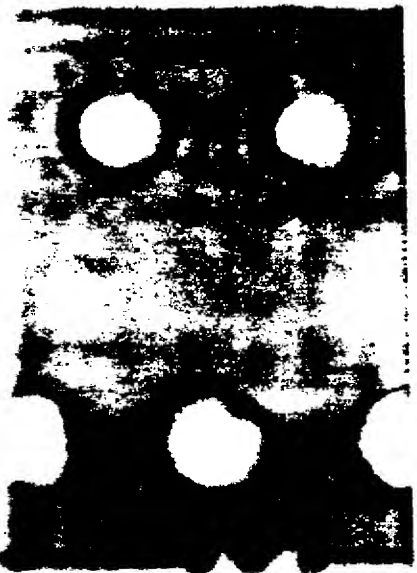
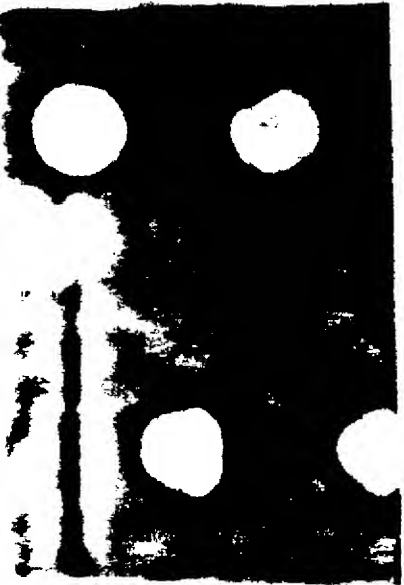
In the present situation, however, one thing at least is clear. Actual danger

31

to America lies, not overseas, but within our own borders.

The real danger threatening our independence is the foreign invasion of the United States by British propaganda.

This is the invasion that must be repelled. Until the propagandists are defeated, there can be no peace or security for our land.



MR. CHURCHILL AND THE FREEDOMS.

The Indian council of state has adopted a resolution asking that the viceroy convey to the British government India's "deep discontent" at its present relations with the British empire. Mr. Churchill was known to have signed the Atlantic charter of freedoms with his fingers crossed. He explained in the house of commons that the problems arising out of the evolution of self governing institutions in regions owing allegiance to the British crown were a separate matter entirely from the problems created by the Nazi subjection of European nations.

The prime minister couldn't have said more more plainly that nothing in Mr. Roosevelt's rhetoric would change the status of people in the British empire. "Everywhere in the world" does not mean everywhere in the world, and no sensible person could regard the phrase as anything but wishful thinking. People later, however, will convict the authors of insincerity, if not hypocrisy, in dressing a pretentious crusade up as a moral issue.

These fictitious altruisms are not harmless. Mr. Wilson's high moralities proved to be evil in their effects. Peace-making, and harmful just to the extent that they had been effective as war propaganda. The disillusionments caused by the actual peace terms produced a bitterness and cynicism wherever a sense of betrayal and injustice was felt.

Only over-sentimental or over-simple mind people now can be taken in by professions of universal freedom when it is apparent to the average foresight that no such millennium is in prospect.

Mr. Churchill doesn't propose to be embarrassed later by any misunderstanding now as to the position of his government. He has signed some declarations but he has hastened to qualify his signature and put himself in position later to reject the ideas as impractical, undesirable, premature if he ever has the good fortune to down at a peace conference with the power to dictate the terms.

Mr. Churchill has had some experience with idealogues and, quite prudently, he puts himself on record in advance as writing his own reservations. He cannot wholly escape the reproach that he is lending himself to the promoting of false hopes and expectations of things that are not to be. America cannot impose its ideas outside the dominion of the United States, and it cannot wholly maintain them within its boundaries.

Chicago Tribune 4/11/1945 319,519

Inv 8-13

THE TRUTH ABOUT ENGLAND

AND THE "NEW" EUROPE

★
"And ye shall know the Truth, and the truth shall make you Free."

—St. John, 8:32

★
Learn the Cause and Cost of Our Wars
1776 - 1812 - 1917 - and 1941?

★
PRICE 25 CENTS



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PUBLICATION FILE

4/29/85 SP8 BJS #245238
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DATE 8/31/84 BY SP8 BJS/bk

264,350 914535610614 4.2586
319,519 SP8 BJS/bk
10-19-90

100-1012-55-991

AUTHOR'S NOTE

When first issued in May, 1940, this booklet bore the title "The Truth About England"; a title which was then appropriate since the England therein described was the England of King George III and his Prime Minister Lord North, and the England of King George VI and his Prime Minister Winston Churchill. . . . In brief it was the "old" England which for 160 years had kept the world in a ferment of war and revolution for the purpose of exploitation. To the same effect the title and subject-matter of the first booklet were suited to the America of May, 1940, for at this date the American government was still a government Of, For and By the people, and in no danger of becoming a Dictatorship, as now seems inevitable. But with the fall of France,—the impending fall of England,—and the certainty of an American Dictatorship, the Author found it necessary to re-write several pages of the original text; and here re-names the present issue "The Truth About the 'old' England—and (the truth about) The New Europe" . . .

True, the "old" England is not yet completely dead nor the "new" American dictatorship completely established; but since these are consummations soon to be achieved (if not "devoutly to be wished")—and since the "old" England with its Royalty, Nobility and Aristocracy may soon remove to Canada, it is high time that the people of the United States consider seriously (1) What should be their attitude toward the "old" England then established on American soil, and (2) What should be their attitude toward the new nation that will arise in the British Isles once the British Royalty and Nobility

have removed to Canada . . . ? To repeat the first question in more explicit language—"Can the people of the United States dare assume the risk of sharing the American Continent with a Royalty and Nobility that have been our economic and political enemies for 160 years?" To restate the second question in equally explicit language, "How shall we deal with the new nation soon to arise in the British Isles, when that new nation has become part of the New Europe,—the New United States of Europe?" That the issue involved in these questions will vitally affect the future of our own United States, will be immediately apparent, but to the average reader it is not yet apparent that the issue here involved was in no way affected by the result of the 1940 Presidential Campaign; since the Candidates of both major parties espoused the same Foreign Policy of "unlimited aid" to the "old" England Thus the two questions merge into one,—“How can we be friendly with the 'old' England then established in Canada, and with the 'new' England then an integral part of a new Europe dominated by Germany?"

Since both Presidential Candidates in the recent campaign carefully avoided any reference to this question, our people must answer it for themselves: And to this end the Author urges, that in his study of the following pages the reader keep always in mind this under-lying question,—

"Shall we fight FOR the 'old' England, or prepare to trade WITH the New Europe?"

THE TRUTH ABOUT ENGLAND

Foreword

When, in October, 1937, President Roosevelt startled the world with his declaration that the Democratic nations must unite to suppress the Aggressor nations, the declaration was quietly whispered throughout England and France that in "due time" America would again join the Allies in a new war against Germany. . . .

When four months later Secretary Harold Ickes broadcast throughout the British Empire (but not in America) his promise that America would aid England in any future war with Germany, the Ickes promise was also whispered throughout England and France as further proof that in due time, America would join them in another war to make the world safe for Democracy.

When ten months later, Secretary Cordell Hull convened the Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru, it was quietly whispered in England and France that the purpose of the Lima conference was NOT as indicated by Secretary Hull—a conference to promote commerce between the United States and the nations of Central and South America, but was instead, an attempt to destroy the commerce then existing between Central and South America, and the aggressor states, Germany and Italy. So interpreted, the people of England and France regarded the Lima Conference as further evidence that the United States was attempting to strengthen the Allies and weaken Germany, for the war soon to begin. . . .

When a few months later, in his best remembered speech, President Roosevelt declared defiantly that in the present war, the resources of America should be pledged to the Allies (short of war), his declaration was shouted throughout Eng-

land and France as proof positive that in due time, American troops would fight for the Allies, as in 1917 In the light of these events, and in view of the fact that for many months our Press and Radio, Pulpits and Platforms have flooded the country with Pro-English, pro-war propaganda, while our President continued his violations of our Neutrality Act and of International Law with his unauthorized trades and pacts with the "old" England; it is now clear that the GOVERNMENT of the United States will FIGHT for the "old" England, and thus deprive the PEOPLE of the United States of their right to TRADE with the new Europe . . . Though it is now too late to resist this pro-English Policy of our Dictatorial Government, this present Booklet is offered the American reader in the hope, that AFTER the war ends, the PEOPLE of America can set to work to create a Government and a Foreign Policy, under which the people of the United States of America can unite with the people of the United States of Europe, in bringing peace and prosperity to the entire world.

But this united effort for world-union and peace cannot and will not come, until the people of America realize the stupidity of trying to save that "old" England which for 160 years has methodically robbed, plundered and betrayed the nations of the earth. . . . By the time this booklet reaches the reader that old England may be dead and buried but even so, READ THIS BOOKLET CAREFULLY, that no act of ours may contribute to a Resurrection of the "old" England, but that to the contrary, our united efforts may contribute the creation of a NEW English nation which in turn will contribute to the creation of a new United States of F

CHAPTER I.

TYRANNY

By Military Power

In 1606 England granted the American Colonies their first Government Charter, and among the concessions granted in this Charter the one of greatest importance was that contained in Section X which empowered the Colonies to establish their own Banking System and issue their own colonial money . . . Because this Banking System was free from any English interference, the Colonies began to enjoy an immediate expansion of commerce, both between themselves and with foreign nations, with the result that the colonies also enjoyed a steady growth in population and prosperity . . . By 1750 with a population of approximately three million, and with their ships sailing the Seven Seas, the Colonies began to be known as the American Utopia: But in England the growth of the colonies was no longer viewed with favor. For with thousands coming to America yearly from all over Europe, the English foresaw that it would not be long until the Colonies would be more European than English, and that with their rapidly growing commerce and industry, the colonies would soon achieve Economic independence. So the merchants and bankers of England said to the Crown, "If the Colonies achieve Economic independence, it will not be long until they demand Political independence"; and at once the Crown, the merchants and bankers began conspiring to prevent Colonial independence either Economic or Political. As the first step in this conspiracy, Parliament enacted a law forbidding the colonies to trade with any nation except England, expecting this law to have three specific results:

First; Since American ships would be restricted to English ports, emigration from other lands would be greatly curtailed, and thus the population of the colonies would remain largely English: This

result would benefit the Crown . . . Second; As a result of the law, the colonies would be compelled to sell their farm products to English merchants, and buy their manufactured articles from English merchants, and for such prices as the English merchants might dictate: This result would benefit English merchants and manufacturers . . .

Third: Since the balance of trade would always be in favor of England, and since this trade-balance must be paid in Gold, the colonies having no gold would be compelled to borrow it in England: This result would benefit English Bankers . . . As we can now readily understand, this English Conspiracy was a terrific blow to the colonies; prosperity and immigration came to a dead stop, hardship succeeded happiness and here and there were men who spoke of revolution . . . But here as many times later, England over-reached herself, for the colonies, unable to buy and sell to advantage in England, began solving their problem by building their own factories, and by so doing, created a market for their raw-materials, created the goods formerly purchased in England, and created employment for their workmen. . . So, fearing the success of this new threat to their domination, the English merchants and bankers compelled Parliament to further a second conspiracy by enacting a second law,—The Stamp Act of 1765. . . Under the provisions of this Law, no circular or pamphlet, no Legal Document such as Notes, Mortgages or Bills of Exchange could be circulated in the colonies without first having affixed thereto the required English "Stamp"; the Stamps ranging in cost from one penny to fifty dollars . . . As in the former case, three results were expected from the Stamp law: First: It would place such a burden on business that investment in Colonial Industry would soon end, with the result that Colonial trade would again be dominated by English merchants and manufacturers. Second: Since the "Stamps" must be paid for in English gold, and the gold borrowed in England, colonial finance would again be brought under the domination of English Bankers.

Third: Since these restrictions would prevent economic progress, the resulting hardship and poverty would render the colonies submissive; and thus greatly benefit the English Crown . . .

But in this second conspiracy England had "killed the goose that laid the golden eggs," for the Stamp Act so completely destroyed colonial business that there was an immediate and nation-wide demand for complete Independence and the end of English tyranny. . . Aware of this growing threat of Revolution, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766; but the repeal came too late, for realizing that in the two laws just described, England was attempting to hold the Colonies in economic slavery; and realizing further that there could be no real progress or expansion under English rule, the Colonies began their preparations for Revolution, and finally in 1776, issued their Declaration of Independence and began the War which later ended in the victory of 1781, with surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. . . . And so ends the first period of British-American history; the 180 year period here entitled "Tyranny by Military Power" . . . Had the England of that day possessed that Spirit of Democracy which has ever been her boast, she would have seen the folly of her tyranny, and would have realized that in forcing the colonies into war she was making the greatest mistake in human history. For this war not only cost England all the colonies had then become; it cost her all the colonies MIGHT have become, under a wise and beneficent rule . . . But though England had lost the War, she was far from through with us yet, for what she had lost at Yorktown, she now planned to recover in New York: What she had lost on the field of battle, she now planned to recover in the field of finance; —and so we come to the second chapter of

English tyranny in America; a chapter we shall call,

CHAPTER II.

TYRANNY By Conspiracy

While this period "officially" began in 1791 with the founding of "The Bank of the United States," it actually began in 1778 while the Continental Army was enduring the terrible winter at Valley Forge. Here for a time it looked as though the War for Independence would be lost for General Washington was unable to procure funds with which to equip his rapidly dwindling army; but at the psychological moment a Philadelphia merchant, Robert Morris, came to Washington's rescue by placing at his disposal more than one million dollars . . . Where or from whom Robert Morris secured this stupendous sum was not disclosed, but it is now widely believed that the money came from the same European Banker who framed the deal by which King George III had procured 15,000 Hessian soldiers from the Landgrave of Hesse two years before. That King George paid twenty million dollars for his Hessian troops, and that much of this sum was then paid to the Banker by way of commission is now well known: And it is highly probable that soon thereafter the Banker sent much of his commission to his Philadelphia agent, one Haym Salomon, who at the psychological moment, gave it to Robert Morris. If this theory is true, part of the money spent by King George for his Hessian Army was later used to equip our Continental Arm

—an early instance of an International Banker financing both sides of a War. . . At any rate the theory is supported by the fact that in 1776 Haym Salomon was arrested by the British General in New York, and was later released in 1778 at the demand of the Hessian Officer commanding the Hessian troops. . . And the theory is supported by the further fact, that immediately following his release Haym Salomon came into the official family of Robert Morris, and that soon thereafter Robert Morris received the million dollars he gave to General Washington. . . But even though the origin of this million dollars remains uncertain, the purpose of the gift is now clear, for though this million-dollar gift won the war, it later caused the enslavement of the American people for a period of forty years. . .

AN ENGLISHMAN BECOMES OUR FIRST SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Soon after making his million-dollar gift Robert Morris suggested to General Washington that he appoint a young man named Alexander Hamilton as aide-de-camp, explaining that as young Hamilton was an expert financier he could render valuable services in handling the finances of the Army. As aide-de-camp, Hamilton, who had been born a British subject and trained in British banking - and - business methods, soon won the confidence of General Washington; so completely in fact, that when eleven years later the General had become President, he appointed Hamilton as our first Secretary of the Treasury. . . . Whether Morris was involved in this second Hamilton appointment is not clear, but it is clear as his later record revealed, that Hamilton was better fitted for the Treasury appointment than any other man then available. . . . During his one year in the Treasury, Hamilton placed the national credit on a sound financial basis, following closely the plans and principles long since adopted by the Treasury department of the ENGLISH government. . . . But as later events revealed, Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury did something more than establish the national credit, — he

“won” the friendship of important members of Congress, who were later to repay his favors in a most substantial manner. After one year in office, Hamilton took the first step in a well-laid conspiracy, by threatening to leave the Treasury and enter private business. . . . Now, since Hamilton had planned the Treasury Department and was the one man in America who understood its intricacies, his threatened resignation caused a near-panic throughout the nation: Immediately Government finances became involved, and the Government credit impaired; and when leading businessmen and bankers announced THEIR loss of confidence, now that Hamilton no longer controlled the Treasury, a wave of fear swept the country causing a complete stoppage of the Nation's Industry and Commerce. . . . Beyond question, this is exactly what Hamilton and his friends had planned and expected,—a complete undermining of the nation's Financial structure, as the first step of a conspiracy TO GAIN CONTROL OF THE NATION'S MONETARY SYSTEM.

About one year after his resignation and with conditions growing from bad to worse, Hamilton petitioned Congress for a Charter for a National Bank; urging that by no other means could national confidence be restored and the nation's financial structure preserved. . . . The petition was at first refused, but later as conditions grew worse (and his friends in Congress had done their work) the petition was granted, and Hamilton was given a Charter for “The Bank of the United States,” — the said Charter to expire in twenty years. Concerning the internal organization of the new Bank, the following may prove interesting:—In form and power, it was a duplicate of the Bank of ENGLAND. The Gold which sustained its credit, had been largely advanced by the Bankers of England; Much of its stock was owned by English bankers. . . . In brief, this original Bank of the United States was little other than a BRANCH of the Bank of England; as, from the day he took office as Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton had planned it should be. . . . Pat-

turned after the Bank of England, financed with English gold, and with much of its stock owned in England, the Bank began its operations, and HOW did it operate? It operated as surgeons usually operate, by "cutting out" something: And in a few years the Bank had "cut out" the happiness and security of most of the "Americans" in America by this simple expedient:

—It restricted its Loans (1) To those merchants who would make their foreign purchases in England. (2) To those newly arrived Englishmen, who upon their arrival bought a controlling interest in existing companies, or when that was impossible started similar companies in competition. (3) Made loans to those American Tories of New York, Boston and Philadelphia who had opposed our War for Independence and who still hoped that Mother England would again dominate the colonies . . . As a result of this concentration of money and control of credit, in less than twenty years the establishment of the Hamilton Bank, the English and Pro-English completely dominated the nation's industry and commerce, while the Americans who had won the War for Independence had been driven out of business and their properties foreclosed . . . This first instance of English domination of our economic life, followed the plan used consistently by England throughout the world for the past 150 years, and always with the same result,—Great Profits for England; and Great Losses for the nations victimized . . . This Plan, conceived in Conspiracy and born of Tyranny, has been best described in the remarkable monograph "Forty Years After," published in 1931 by Pope Pius XI: Here His Holiness said, "This Power (control of Money and Credit) becomes PARTICULARLY IRRESISTIBLE when exercised by those who because they hold and control Money, are able also to govern Credit AND DETERMINE ITS ALLOTMENT." It was this fact of "allotment" that made the tyranny of the Hamilton Bank "particularly irresistible"; for since the Bank's Loans were "allotted" to the English and pro-English, while the real Americans engaged in Industry and Commerce could not obtain

such loans; it was inevitable that the business and the wealth of the real Americans would soon pass to the English and pro-English,—as Hamilton had foreseen and planned. . . In brief what England had lost at Yorktown and Saratoga, she had now regained in New York and Washington: She had lost the battle with bullets, but won the battle with Gold, and again the American people, as in the days of the Colonies, were the victims of English tyranny.

True, the people still retained their boasted freedom of Speech and Assembly, but these were of no avail for Hamilton could say with Rothschild, "Give me the power to control a nation's money, and I care not who makes its laws" . . . But here again as in 1765, England had overreached herself: Too many merchants and manufacturers had been driven out of business; too many farmers had lost their land; and too many workmen were walking the streets while newly-arrived Englishmen possessed their jobs; indeed conditions had grown so desperate that the Congressmen who had granted the Charter for the Hamilton Bank, began to fear for their jobs: And so it happened that in 1811 when the Bank's Charter was about to expire, these Congressmen confided to the Bank's officials that their Charter would not be renewed, lest such renewal cause a revolution . . . At this point, England that had for twenty years dominated the Bank from behind the scenes, came out into the open, and repeated her trick of 1775, by forcing America into another war,—The War of 1812 . . . And so for the second time in our history, the International Bankers led us into war; certain that whichever side Lost, the Bankers would win; and win they did.

THE WAR OF 1812

Though England's war against America in 1812 somewhat contradicts England's claim that all her wars are fought in defense of Democracy and Christianity, the war did verify the old statement that "England never won a war or lost a Peace": For in this war, as in that of 1775, what England lost on the field of

battle, she later regained in the field of finance . . . Students of history have long puzzled over the nonchalance with which England accepted the defeat of her army at New Orleans where General Packenham was routed by General Andrew Jackson, but the reason for her nonchalance is both simple and obvious,—England never expected to win the war, for at this time nine-tenths of her army was engaged in France and Spain in a war against Napoleon: What England DID expect and did accomplish in the war of 1812, was to **BANKRUPT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT** . . . As England had foreseen and planned, the war would bankrupt our Government; after which, The Bank of the United States would refuse to circulate its money or renew its loans, thus causing a nation-wide panic and depression . . . Then, after a year or two of fear and suffering, the people would permit Congress to issue another twenty-year Charter to the "Bank of the United States." As we now know, the plan worked out according to schedule, and in 1816 the new Charter was issued and the Hamilton Bank (and England) were off to another twenty years of plunder and oppression: Twenty years in which the American people would again be victimized, American merchants again driven out of business, American farmers deprived of their lands, and American workmen robbed of their jobs; and all for a gang of English stockholders and pro-English bankers, masquerading behind the title, "The Bank of the United States." . . .

When after another twenty years of loss and suffering, poverty and foreclosure, the Bank's second charter was due to expire and the Bank was preparing to petition for a third charter; Andrew Jackson, who had defeated the English in 1812, decided to defeat them again in 1832, and so in this year he ran for the Presidency, promising that if elected, he would destroy the Bank of the United States forever . . . Elected by a great majority Jackson kept his promise and the Bank was destroyed,—the Bank which Jackson knew had never been anything less or other, than a Branch of the Bank of England: But Jackson could

not destroy the English Bankers who had sponsored the Hamilton Bank, and in 1872 these Bankers again appeared in America, with a different Plan, but with the same objective,—to re-establish their Tyranny by Conspiracy.

ENGLAND "CARRIES ON"

Conspiracy No. 3

In 1872, an agent of the Bank of England, one Ernest Seyd, came to America bringing with him \$500,000.00 in CASH,—the half-million dollars he later used to "persuade" Congress to DE-monetize Silver . . . From the days of Andrew Jackson, Silver had been our chief medium of exchange, and because it was "coined" by the Government and not issued by bankers, it had been mainly responsible for the great increase in national wealth which we experienced between 1832 and 1872. During this forty years Silver had been "lawful money," which is to say it was good for ALL debts, both Public and private. But after 1872 when a bribed Congress DE-monetized Silver, it was no longer "lawful money" and could no longer be used for the discharge of Public debts (Government Bonds), for thereafter Government Bonds must be redeemed in Gold, gold-certificates or National Bank notes. To the average citizen this demonetizing of Silver made little difference, for the average citizen had no Government Bonds to be redeemed; but it made a great difference (and a great profit) to the bankers of England who held nearly a billion dollars in those Government Bonds which had been issued by Lincoln to finance the Civil War. After the Civil War and while our commerce and industry were still disorganized, these Bonds fell below par (perhaps were "driven" below par) and when they struck bottom, they were bought up by the English bankers for the reason that will now appear: On the face of these Bonds were printed the words "Redeemable in Lawful Money of the United States"; words which would later cause the third greatest Panic in our history, and set in motion a series of financial reverses from which we have not recovered to this day. In brief, when the

bonds were issued they were redeemable in Silver which was then "lawful money"; but after 1872 the bonds must be redeemed in Gold, for Silver was no longer "lawful money" . . . Thus to put over their conspiracy the English bankers sent Ernest Seyd to America to bribe Congress to De-monetize Silver, so that later when their Civil War bonds were presented for redemption, the Government must redeem them in Gold . . . Now there were two reasons for this conspiracy;—first, the English wanted our gold for its intrinsic value in world trade; second, and more important still, they knew that the withdrawal of this gold from America, would produce a terrible Panic, for in withdrawing our gold, they would withdraw the foundation of our monetary system . . . They further knew that as a result of this Panic (1873) the value of our corporate stocks and bonds would depreciate at least fifty per cent, and that when such depredation occurred, they could purchase our best stocks and bonds in Industry, Banks and Railroads,—and for half their actual value . . .

Their conspiracy worked out exactly as planned: Silver WAS demonetized;—the Panic DID depress our stocks and bonds to half their former value,—and then, the English stepped in to buy our banks, railroads and factories at their own price, and buy them with the profits they had made on our gold and our bonds. As a result of this third conspiracy and Panic, we suffered our usual terrific losses while England reaped her usual tremendous profits; which is to say, that while we were losing homes and farms, Banks and Railroads, our loss was England's gain. But of more importance to England than these immediate profits was the dominant position she then achieved as a result of the Panic;—a dominance she later used to demonetize Silver a second time in 1893, resulting in another disastrous Panic, and with the usual losses for America and the usual profits for England. Since both the Panics of 1873 and 1893 resulted from the demonetization of Silver we may regard them as but parts of the same conspiracy; which though conceived in England was born in America, and though born in America and

suffered by America, began a period of forty-five years of English domination of America's industrial and financial system. Surrendering to English conspiracies having now become an American custom we turn to the Great conspiracy of 1917; the one that led us into war.

CHAPTER III

"The Great Conspiracy"

During the World War we extended England a loan of approximately Seven Billion Dollars;—a loan that was to bring us the greatest panic and depression in our history;—a loan that was to prove conclusively that American bankers and statesmen are boy-scouts when compared with the bankers and statesmen of England;—a loan that was to prove conclusively that when we "cooperate" with England,—we are flirting with economic suicide. . . . And here in brief, is the record and result of that loan:—

In 1923 an Agent of the Bank of England came to America, and said to President Harding somewhat as follows,—“Mr. Harding, in the political campaign of 1920 you and your party promised that if elected you would collect the war-debt owed to America by England: You are aware as we are, that for months past there has been an increasing demand that you keep your promise and collect this debt. . . . You are also aware that behind this demand is a growing threat that if you fail to collect the debt, you and your party will be defeated at the next election . . . So we are here from England to discuss a Plan by which the debt can be paid and you and your party retained in office. . . . You will realize, Mr. Harding, that we cannot pay you in gold, for most of our gold was sent to America during the war, as payment for munitions and war-supplies, — gold which still circulates among your people You will further realize that we cannot pay you in “goods,” for the reason that our goods would compete with American

products of factory and farm, a policy forbidden by your tariff laws and abhorrent to the Republican Party However we have a Plan, which if it meets with your approval, will not only pay our debt, but will guarantee a period of great prosperity for all the American people.

"And here, Mr. Harding, is our Plan: If you will permit us to sell to your people, Seven Billion Dollars worth of English and Foreign stocks and bonds, we will agree to spend every dollar received from such sale, right here in America; and you will quickly realize, Mr. Harding, that putting seven billion dollars into the veins of American Industry and Commerce will at once generate an unequalled era of prosperity Most of the billions so received, we will spend for American products both of factory and farm, and thus carry a continuing wave of prosperity to those who need it most; the workmen and farmers . . . We will spend the remainder so received for factory equipment and machinery, which will be installed in England and throughout the Empire. During the war, most of our factories were dismantled and became munition plants, leaving us unable to produce for foreign markets as had been our custom; but with this new machinery purchased from America, we can refurbish our factories, resume production, and thus earn the money with which to pay our war-debt, and redeem the stocks and bonds we now propose to sell in America."

MR. HARDING "AGREES"

The Plan appealed to Mr. Harding, and was later approved by President Coolidge and Mr. Mellon, and so during 1923 and 1924, English bankers sold in America, (and mostly to people of moderate means) Seven Billion Dollars worth of English and Foreign stocks and bonds. It is a matter of record, that most of these stocks are now worthless, and most of these bonds are now in default; which is to say, that we have not only lost the original war-debt of seven billion dollars, but lost also, the seven billion dollars paid for their worthless stocks and bonds. Now, fourteen billion dollars is a terrific sum of money and

to lose it is a terrific loss, even to a nation as rich as ours. But this fourteen billions is the smallest loss we suffered as a result of our loan to England,—the greater loss, approximately 200 billion dollars,—came about as follows;—and we begin with the question, "Did England keep her promise to President Harding, to spend here in America, the seven billion dollars received for her worthless stocks and bonds?" Yes, she did keep her promise,—and HOW: And this is HOW she did it: She spent 2 billion dollars (of our money) buying our GOLD; and for a reason that will later appear, she left this gold on deposit here in America. She then spent 4 billion dollars (of our money) buying our gilt-edged stocks and bonds in our biggest corporations. Most of these stocks and bonds she took to England and Europe, to use as security for further loans there. The remaining billion dollars, (Of our money) she spent in buying our latest improved MASS-PRODUCTION, BELT-LINE MACHINERY,—and here the story gets hot. In taking this machinery to England and her colonies, she took also American engineers and factory-foremen, to install the machinery and teach the English workmen how to use it. This task required about four years, but finally when the task was completed early in 1928, the British Empire, for the first time in history, was on a MASS-PRODUCTION basis; able to produce as rapidly as any nation in the world, AND FAR MORE CHEAPLY And now see what happened:—

In December, 1928, American salesmen who toured the world for our big corporations, began slipping back home and whispering to their employers, "We can no longer sell American goods in Foreign markets" . . . When the Employers asked "Why Not?": the salesmen answered,— "Because England is selling the SAME goods and for 40% less than we can sell them: And no customer is going to pay us a dollar for an article, when he can buy the same article from England for 60 cents." And then the truth came out: Throughout the British Empire, England was making American goods, on American machines, under American factory fore-

men; and selling these goods throughout the world for 40% less than we could sell, because her Labor and Shipping costs were 40% less than ours; and because her **MASS - PRODUCTION MACHINERY HAD COST HER NOTHING**, having purchased the machinery with our money; money we had paid for her worthless stocks and bonds four years before In brief, with this trick,—and with our money and machinery, England had stolen our Foreign Markets,—To Have and Hold forever. . . . And we pause to say something every voter should remember,—“When a Candidate for Congress promises if elected, he will recover our Foreign Trade”; he is either a fool or a liar: Our Foreign Trade is gone forever, because we cannot and will not lower our standards of Living and Wages, to meet the competition of England’s cheap labor. . . True, certain men in Washington have attempted to meet this competition by “Reciprocal Trade Treaties,” and by lending Foreign nations the money with which to buy our goods: But these schemes are worse than absurd, for as recent history has shown, when we make these loans for the purchase of our goods; we lose both the loans and the goods; and incidentally; we lose the respect of the nations that get our loans and goods

Returning now to Dec. 1928, we take up the second phase of the conspiracy which began with our War-loan to England When our big businessmen realized that our foreign trade was gone and gone forever, they determined to protect themselves by selling their stocks in those corporations which catered to the foreign trade: And to do so quietly so as not to disturb the Stock-Market. . . . So, during January and part of February, 1929, our big businessmen sold their stocks as rapidly and quietly as possible; but when the Market began to sag, the stock-market gamblers got suspicious, and when they discovered the reason why our big businessmen were selling and that our foreign trade was gone forever, they too began selling their stocks, but NOT quietly: They rushed into the Stock-market and sold their holdings for the best price ob-

tainable; and so precipitated the stock-market crash of February, 1929. This crash was the fourth largest in our history and with it began the eleven-year depression we still enjoy . . .

A few weeks later Herbert Hoover entered the White House, and for the next eight months he used his every energy and ingenuity to avert a calamity, and did all any man could have done, to restore the nation to normalcy . . . Calling to Washington many of the nation’s Industrial Leaders, Mr. Hoover revealed business conditions as dangerous, but assured these Leaders that if they would exhibit no alarm,—would keep their factories running and their employment-rolls up to standard,—business would soon improve and the country soon recover from the effects of the February Crash. This was the act of a statesman,—the act of a true American who hoped he was talking to true Americans: But as later events revealed, his plan was a failure, for most of the Industrial Leaders went home with the same resolve,—“To retrench and save themselves.” . . . Thus from March to October, 1929, factory production was reduced, more and more men were discharged, more and more orders cancelled, and more and more millions of dollars went into safety-deposit boxes . . . Finally when these methods of retrenchment were exhausted and our big men had become more and more frightened, they rushed into the stock-market on Oct. 23rd, 1929, and dumped the remainder of their stocks. . . . Here was the moment for which English bankers had been waiting, since 1923; the moment they had planned six years before, the moment they knew would come,—**THE MOMENT THEY COULD BREAK THE AMERICAN STOCK-MARKET** and start American money fleeing to England . . . So on the following day, Oct. 24th, **THEY** rushed into the stock-market and dumped 4 billions in stocks and bonds, breaking the market for the greatest crash in our history . . . When and where did they get the 4 billions in American stocks and bonds, with which to break our market ? ? ? They bought them in 1923 and 1924,—bought them with our money,—money we

had paid for their worthless stocks and bonds . . . But didn't they take a terrific loss when they sold these stocks on a falling market? NO, because the stocks hadn't cost them anything, they had bought them with OUR money.

Thus in a single year the English Bankers had completed the first two phases of the conspiracy they had begun in 1923; they had (1) Stolen our Foreign Trade, (2) Broken our Stock-Market,—and accomplished the entire feat WITH OUR MONEY . . .

And now a word as to the Third and final phase of this long-range conspiracy. Of the 7 billion dollars given our English cousins in 1923 and 24, we have accounted for 5 billions,—the one billion spent for our Mass-production machinery (and used to steal our foreign trade); and the 4 billions spent for our stocks and bonds (and used to break our stock-market): What then became of the other 2 billions?—the 2 billions in gold, which they bought with our money? This gold has remained on deposit in American banks, AWAITING ANOTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

Following the crash of October, 1929, the depression deepened and widened through 1930, 31, and 32, causing an increasing fear that we might yet be engulfed in complete bankruptcy . . . As if to further the depression and assure national bankruptcy, our English cousins began withdrawing their gold and sending it to England, the withdrawals continuing through 1931, and 32 . . . The story of these withdrawals and the disastrous effects which followed, has been graphically told in an authoritative report published in 1934. This report has been ordered by President Roosevelt, and was compiled by Mr. George Peek.

A Summary of this report may be stated as follows: Since in 1931, 32 and 33, we were still on a Gold Standard, each gold-withdrawal made by England meant the withdrawal of part of the foundation which supported our economic and financial structure . . . Which is to say, that when sufficient gold had been withdrawn,

our economic-financial structure having no foundation MUST crash; and to precipitate this crash the English had continued their gold-withdrawals from Dec. 1930 to February, 1933, when the last of their gold was shipped to England . . . To avert the coming crash our American bankers of their own volition closed all the banks in the nation, — the incident being remembered as the Bank Holiday of March 3rd, to 13th, 1933 . . . Though the Bank Holiday did prevent national bankruptcy, it could NOT prevent another Stock-market crash which came near the end of March; a crash that caused greater financial losses than the more spectacular crash of Oct. '29. With this crash of March, 1933, England completed the long-range conspiracy begun ten years before in 1923, and here is a quick summary of this 10-year conspiracy:—England had stolen our foreign trade by buying our machinery with our money: She had caused us the greatest stock-market crash in our history by dumping the stocks and bonds she had bought with our money: She had given us our second-greatest stock-market crash by withdrawing the gold she had purchased with our money: She had given us an eleven-year depression which caused us a financial loss of 200 billions and set in motion a chain of sorrow and suffering, sickness and suicide costly beyond computation. . . Beyond question it was the most successful conspiracy in all history: Successful for England, but tragic, even pitiful for America . . . But as all "good things" come to an end, so in March, 1933, this conspiracy-good-thing came to an end; and from March, '33, to December, '36, England left us in peace because we had nothing left to steal . . . The peace was enjoyable even though for millions of Americans it was the peace of the Tomb . . .

"PROFIT AND LOSS"

Of course England came back again in December, 1936, but before taking up that story let us sum up the "profit and loss" resulting from our effort to "cooperate": As usual it will not take us long, for England got all the profits, while we took all the losses . . . These losses included the 7 billions loaned England during the war,

—the 7 billions we paid her for worthless stocks,—the 27 billions we spent during the war,—the 25 billions of federal debt accumulated after the war,—the 50 billions now owing by city, county and state governments,—and the 200 billions lost during the eleven years of depression,—a grand total and gross loss of 316 billion dollars paid for the privilege of "cooperating" with England "to make the world safe for democracy."

As to the profits made by England, let Mr. Lloyd George testify:—Recently while discussing the cost incurred by England during the world war, a cost of approximately 20 billion dollars, Mr. Lloyd George declared,—“the war had cost England NOTHING”; that to the contrary England had made a profit out of the war. . . . He then enumerated the items included in that profit, namely,—the German Colonies, of great value,—most of the German navy,—most of the German Merchant Marine,—most of the gold and machinery remaining to Germany after the war,—most of the military equipment and Live-Stock remaining in Germany after the war,—and last but not least, an item of profit with which few Americans are familiar,—the fact that many of the neutral nations of Europe were heavily in debt to England, after the war. We are aware that the German Colonies were worth far more than the war had cost England;—aware that Germany's foreign markets over a period of twenty years might also equal the cost of the war;—aware that Germany's Gold, machinery, military equipment, Live-stock and Merchant Marine were worth billions to England. . . . These were legitimate Spoils of war, which England as victor was entitled to, even though they included Live-stock, (which meant that for twelve years thereafter German babies would have little milk, and the rest of the nation, little meat or wool.) But where we of America are most concerned, is in that final item mentioned by Lloyd George, the fact that “neutral nations were indebted to England for money borrowed during the war.” “Think fast now and remember what you think.”

If England was able to lend billions in Europe, including 2 billions loaned to France and Italy, why was it necessary for her to borrow American money? The 7 billions we loaned her during the war? The answer to this question illuminates one of the most startling facts in our English-American history,—and if this fact and answer fails to stir your anger, you are a poor American.

When the World War began, the rich people of England owned approximately 7 billion dollars of our American wealth, represented by Gold, Bank-deposits and securities. Had England used this 7 billions in cash and securities for the purchase of war-supplies, she could not have had to borrow in America. Why then did she borrow our 7 billion dollars? She did so for three reasons: First, because she knew her loan would never be repaid; Second, she needed money to lend to France and Italy; Third, she needed money to lend to the Neutral nations of Europe, both for the purpose of KEEPING them neutral, and to assure herself of their markets after the war. Now, if you study the financial page, and have watched the movements of European capital for the past twenty years, you are aware that during this period when England was persistently refusing to pay her debt to America, she was assiduously collecting the debts owed her by France, Italy and the said neutral nations mentioned by Lloyd George. Think of it—while our own people were hungry and many starving because of the billions we had loaned to England,—England for over twenty years has been collecting from France, Italy and the neutral nations, billions in principal and profit, on the money she loaned them during the war,—On the money she borrowed from us, but refused to repay. No wonder England recovered from war faster than we did: No wonder Lloyd George now boasts, “England made a profit out of the War”: While for eleven years, our people have gone hungry and starved, England has made a profit and as usual, with our money.

And thus we end the story of 190 years of English treachery, and English hatred for America. . . . THINK OF IT,—from

1750 to 1940 this England that boasts of Democracy and Christianity, has carried on an unending conspiracy to destroy her one enemy, her one possible competitor, the United States of America: And this is the England which in 1940 an American President declared we must aid again,—to the full extent of our power "short of war"??

CHAPTER IV.

HOW ENGLAND PREPARED AMERICA FOR WAR

Though the word "propaganda" did not become current in America until during the World War, the principle of propaganda is as old as history.

Never yet has a war been fought without being precipitated and maintained by the propaganda "WE are fighting for God and Country." In the past century England has changed the slogan to read "we fight for democracy and Christianity," and with certain variations it was this slogan which she used to lure America into war in 1917. Space will not permit a complete expose of all this propaganda, but since much the same stories are being told today, the same arguments presented, and the same objective sought as in the World War, it is well that we here consider the highlights of this propaganda that we may understand England's present objective. But before discussing this propaganda serially, there are two things we should remember,—(1) That England's propaganda-agency has been set up and was operating long before the war began: (2) That immediately following her declaration of war in August, 1914, England cut the telegraph-cables connecting Germany and the United States. Obviously, these cables were cut to prevent our getting news and reports from Germany, and to restrict our information as to the war, to

those reports sent us from England. Of course England knew her reports and propaganda would eventually be contradicted by reports coming from Germany, but with German-American cables severed, our FIRST information would be of English origin, and England knew that in propaganda as in war, the nation that gets there first has the advantage; so she cut the cables without asking our permission and in direct violation of International Law. With these preparations made and provided, the propaganda-flood began, and began with the well-remembered

ATROCITY STORIES

These stories headlined in the press, shouted from pulpits and platforms, taught in our schools and whispered everywhere from factory to farm, reiterated for months on end the following propaganda:—(1) That hundreds of French and Belgian girls had been assaulted by German soldiers. (2) That the bodies of dead soldiers, French and Belgian, were being shipped back to Germany to be reduced to soap. (3) That hundreds of Belgian babies had been beheaded or had their hands severed by the sword of some brutal German.

Considering these stories in retrospect, it seems unbelievable that our people could have believed them, but millions did; and beyond question they had their effect in preparing the American mind to accept and believe the propaganda which followed later. But the fact that such stories were believed is not now so great a cause for shame, as the fact that when these stories were disproved and denied by nationally known war-correspondents, — our press, our pulpits and platforms made no effort to publish the expose, but to the contrary unanimously suppressed it. Since these stories were concocted purely for American consumption and were not circulated in Europe, our war-correspondents were unaware of their publication until they read them weeks later in American newspapers. After reading them for weeks and suspecting they were lies and propaganda, several of our best known correspondents decided to make an investigation. When this investigation was completed they sent the now famous telegram to the Associat-

ed Press, which read as follows:—"In spirit of fairness we unite in declaring German atrocity stories groundless, as far as we are able to observe; after spending TWO weeks accompanying German army for upward a hundred miles we report not one single incident of unprovoked reprisal. . . . No mistreatment of prisoners or non-combatants . . . numerous rumors proved groundless, . . . discipline German troops excellent . . . no drunkenness. To truth of these statements we pledge our word."

Signed:

Roger Lewis (Associated Press)
 Irvin S. Cobb (Saturday Evening Post)
 Harvey Hansen (Chicago Daily News)
 John T. McCutcheon
 O'Donnell Bennett

No five reporters or correspondents in American Journalism have ever achieved or retained a higher place in the esteem of the American public than these five men; four of whom are still alive to confirm their telegram. Yet this, the most sensational telegram received from Europe during the war, and sent by the five best known correspondents at the front, was NOT publicized; and why not? Because the men who dominated all channels of information didn't want our people to know the Truth,—because the men and papers subsidized by English money could not afford to let our people know the Truth. (And these were the same men who ever boast of Freedom of Speech and Press in this land of Democracy and Christianity.) And the reason is obvious; — had our people known that these atrocity stories had all been concocted in London, our people would have been less likely to swallow the other and later propaganda that led to war; and so the Truth was suppressed.

SO THE INTERESTS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA ARE IDENTICAL?

Quick to realize the success of their Atrocity Stories, our English cousins now issued their second wave of propaganda which later became known as the "Identity of Interest Doctrine." Reduced to fewest

words, this Doctrine was as follows:—"England and America are ONE people; sharing the same Language, Blood, Customs, Laws and Religion . . ." and therefore, if England lost the war "American blood, customs, laws and religion" would suffer proportionately. . . . This was a deliberate appeal to "racialism" and "religious fanaticism," and when cleverly expounded by such famous American clergymen as Henry Van Dyke, Newell Dwight Hillis and S. Parks Cadman, it had a tremendous effect. . . . Later, in a slightly different form the same doctrine was issued to American Businessmen who were told that since England had billions invested in America, and Americans had billions invested in British corporations, England's loss of the war would wreck our entire financial system causing a nation-wide wave of business and bank failures, the closing of thousands of stores and factories, and a nation-wide wave of unemployment. . . . That finally as a result of these conditions, our banks would be compelled to call in their Loans and Mortgages, causing the loss of millions of homes and farms. . . . Thus the "Identity of Interest Doctrine" was extended to include every citizen in America, and the total effect was just as England had planned, for bankers and businessmen, factory-workers and office-workers, homeowners and farm-owners, teachers and preachers, lawyers, doctors and taxpayers saw themselves engulfed by economic disaster, IF ENGLAND LOST THE WAR. As a result America became pro-English and pro-War, as we all joined the procession to "make the world safe for Democracy." . . .

But the story cannot end here, for we must follow this "Identity of Interest" doctrine down through the years that FOLLOWED the war. . . . When in the Panic of 1921, four-fifths of the Farmers of the nation went bankrupt, carrying with them into bankruptcy 5,000 Banks and 500,000 business concerns located in farm areas, there grew up an immediate nation-wide demand that England pay us the seven billion dollars she had borrowed during the war. Congressmen and Sena-

tors from agricultural states explained,—that much of this money had come from farm areas,—that millions of the boys who had fought for England had come from the farm,—that the food which had sustained England during the war had also come from American farms and that therefore, England which owed so much to the American farmer, should discharge her Moral obligation, by meeting her Financial obligation and pay her war debt. It was further urged in Congress, that since all wealth comes from and depends on the land, the payment of England's war-debt would do more than relieve distress in farm areas; it would restore the purchasing power of the farmers, and thus contribute to factory-production, store-sales, and nation-wide re-employment.

Clearly, the argument thus presented was logical both in Morality and Finance, and was widely acclaimed throughout America; but what happened when we presented the argument to MOTHER England?

Hadn't we heard? The War was OVER: England had won the war: And England had been fighting to preserve American Democracy: Pay her war-debt? Ridiculous. . . . In brief, "The Identity of Interest Doctrine" was no longer necessary; England had come out of the war with all the great profits hereinbefore enumerated by Lloyd George and had no further need of her American step-child: So for the next fifteen years from 1921 to 1936, England called us a nation of "Shylocks" whenever we suggested that due to our "Identity of Interest" England should pay her war-debt. . . .

And so we come to the third type of propaganda used to mis-lead us into the World War.—

ENGLAND ALWAYS DEFENDS DEMOCRACY AND CHRISTIANITY

This plea, immediately acclaimed and circulated by Press and Pulpit, platform and School had been prepared for, and was directed to, that section of the American people, who will believe ANYTHING, that contains the words "Democracy" and

"Christianity." And when it found immediate acceptance in the "wide-open-spaces" and vacant minds, it was adopted by the Politicians, who at once became pro-English and pro-war. . . . And since today we are hearing again and will continue to hear, this same claim and propaganda—and may be again mis-led—it is well that we pause right here, and ask this pertinent question: Has England EVER defended Democracy and Christianity?

"LET THE RECORD SPEAK"

Did England defend democracy or Christianity in the America of colonial days or after? Was she propagating democracy and Christianity when with whiskey and glass beads she bribed Indian braves to slaughter farmers and settlers in the Mohawk Valley and from New England to Tennessee? Was she promoting democracy and Christianity when she attacked the Colonies in 1776 and our new Republic in 1812? Was she defending democracy and Christianity when in 1864 her war-ships stood in the harbours at New York and San Francisco and would have shelled both cities, but for the arrival of the Russian Navy which carried orders from the Czar, to attack the English if they dared attack America? From the story related in preceding pages, of her numerous plots and conspiracies to wreck our economic and social system, would you conclude that her treatment of America had been for the purpose of promoting democracy or Christianity? No, these acts were ENGLISH, but they were NOT Christian nor Democratic. And so we leave America for a journey around the world, to note in other lands how democracy and Christianity have been promoted by MOTHER England. And it is fitting that we stop first in INDIA, where today 350 millions of people, pray as we prayed in 1776, for Independence and the RIGHT TO LIVE.

"Democracy Comes to India"

Between 1725 and 1775, English armies under Lord Robert Clive and Warren Hastings, overran and conquered India, and when this period of fifty years of un-

paralleled slaughter came to an end, England with her fourteen million population, had completely enslaved a people of 200 millions. Later, to perfect her dominance and reduce the cost of maintaining an English army in India, she bribed the Rajahs and Holy Men to betray their people, and to aid in England's program of enslavement and exploitation. These Rajahs and Holy Men and their sons were taken to England, to be wine and dined, and TRAINED in the English method of colonial development. When their training was complete, they returned to "carry on" in India, and to them as much as to the English army may be attributed the success of the English method in India. For the past 170 years, more than half of the income enjoyed and the wealth accumulated by England, has come from the labor of the sorrowing slaves of India. Moreover, it was the wealth drawn from India that made it possible for England to increase her domination in other lands. But while the British Empire grew in scope and power and the British aristocracy grew in wealth and insolence, the people of India continued in poverty and slavery, with the highest death-rate from starvation of any people in the world, save China. And to this day and hour, the pious and pitiful people of this pitiful land, are shot down in droves by the gunmen from Democratic and Christian England. No wonder that Winston Churchill said the other day, "The British Empire was built by the sword, and will be maintained by the sword." Yet, as we shall now discover, England had other weapons than the sword with which she conquered India, and the Gold with which she conquered America. Weapons less brutal, but infinitely more deadly. When the Sword kills, the victim can no longer labor to produce wealth for England, but there is a way to kill, and still let the victim live, to labor and produce. This was the weapon which brought England unlimited wealth, and at little cost in men or money: And so we go to China.

"Democracy Comes to China"

Here, we need not tarry long for the story of England's subjugation and ex-

ploitation of China, may be told in a single word, Opium.

Soon after establishing trading-posts at Shanghai and Hong Kong, English traders discovered the Chinese "Poppy"; the flower from which comes most of the world's supply of Opium. A little later, other English traders made a second discovery; that by teaching the Chinese to smoke Opium, Chinese resistance to military invasion would disappear. As the Opium-habit spread up the winding rivers of China, English trade and traders followed in pursuit: More Opium sold, meant more markets opened; more markets opened, meant more Opium would be sold. And so the endless chain continued until one-third of China was under English control; the chain of Opium and markets which brought great wealth to England, and infinite tragedy to China. Still later, about 1870, other English traders began opening factories and mines in China, and soon they made a Third discovery; that Chinese labor would work long hours and for a small wage if part of that wage was paid in Opium; and much of it was. And so as a result of these three discoveries,—that Opium would conquer faster and cheaper than armies; that Opium would open markets, and that Opium would pay wages,—England in fifty years had possessed herself of a veritable Treasure House, from which she still draws treasures to this hour.

In recent years it has been the custom of English poets to speak of China as "Cathay," the land of magic and romance; and so it HAS been, for England. And we will let God and the recording angel speak for China, after a hundred years of saturation by English Opium. . . . And here ends this "short and simple annal of the poor"; one hundred years of English democracy and Christianity, in China. . . . And now we go to, AFRICA.

"Democracy Comes to Africa"

The record of England in Africa is neither better nor worse nor different than her record elsewhere, thus the story may be told in a few short sentences. . . . In approximately one hundred years, more

than half the continent of Africa has been brought under English control; a control effected and maintained in the good old English fashion, and with or without English formality. According to the English historian, Briffault, uncounted millions were slain in Africa to perfect his country's control, but how many were slain by bullets and how many were slain by Opium, the author fails to state. Indeed the matter is unimportant, for since the millions slain were Negroes, who according to the English Faith, were born to be "hewers of wood and carriers of water" and servants for the most favored nation, we may dismiss England's control of Central and North Africa with a single observation: That in these areas, English democracy and Christianity have proved no more enlightening, than in China and India.

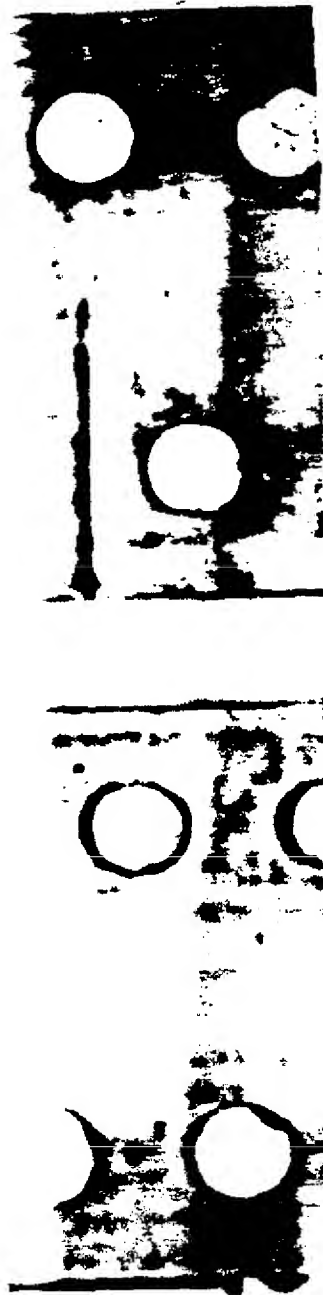
But in South Africa we find a different picture,—for in this area Opium was of no avail, and England had to win control by bullets and bayonets and general slaughter.

About one hundred years ago, a few Dutch and German farmers founded a colony on the southernmost tip of Africa; a colony which grew and prospered as year by year more and more Dutch and German families emigrated from their fatherlands. For nearly a hundred years,—these Dutch and German folk lived at peace among themselves and with negro natives of the area, the colony becoming a nation, and in time the Boer Republic of South Africa. Unfortunately, it also became wealthy, partly because its ports became ports of call, for the merchant fleets and all nations, and partly because they possessed gold mines and diamond fields. But despite their rapidly growing wealth, and because of their ancestry, the Boers of South Africa remained strongly Democratic and deeply religious. But again unfortunately, their democracy and religion was not of the variety approved in England, and so about forty years ago, England decided to bring the heathen of the Boer Republic, a true democracy and true faith,—and of course, with never a thought of the gold mines or the diamond fields. The war

began and almost ended in defeat for England, but finally by applying her old method of "blockade," the Boers were starved into submission, and the Boer Republic became a British colony. This of course was not "aggression"; it was merely the English way of propagating democracy and Christianity. Thus around the world "The course of Empire takes its way" and by fire and sword, whiskey and Opium, old Mother England has built her Empire. But before we end our journey and return to America, let's stop for a moment at England's door-step where just across the channel from Liverpool, just across the Irish Sea, we find a Nation which even more than America and India, China and Africa, has known the full effect of England's democracy and Christianity.

"DEMOCRACY COMES TO IRELAND"

Though with a culture and aristocracy older than England's, and proud of their history and ancestry, the people of Ireland came under English domination more than 700 years ago. Prior to the English invasion the people of Ireland were anything but war-like, and were not the "fighting Irish" they were later compelled to become in order to survive English tyranny. They had their homes and farms, their fields and streams, their culture and Faith, their laughter and songs, and so were content. But unfortunately they were a bit too prosperous, too independent. Their well kept farms produced luxuriantly and their looms gave forth the finest linen and woolen cloth in Europe. And thus as happened in South Africa, the English saw and desired these products of Irish fields and looms, and so invaded the country by surprise attack. Historically, it was a series of attacks or a series of wars, which the Irish were destined to lose to the superior numbers and equipment of the English armies. Thereafter for more than 700 years the people of Ireland endured a degree of tyranny and suffering such as no other people have known in all history; and such as no other people but the Irish could have endured and still retain their racial and cultural integrity. More poems have been written and more songs have been sung about Ireland than any other



country in history; and in proportion to her population, she has given the world more first-rate poets, authors and playwrights than any other land. Which raises a question not easy to answer:—How could this people retain their freshness and vigor, their spontaneity and color, and go on century after century, producing poets and playwrights, authors and artists, when for more than 700 years England had used force and violence, taxation and starvation, to break their courage and still the soul of the nation?" I do not know the answer, unless it be found in what Nietzsche described as "The Will To Live." At any rate, though England conquered Ireland and captured its land, she never conquered the Irish people nor broke their spirit. Partially free for a generation they still fight on, singing the songs of Wolf Tone and Emmett as they look toward the day of complete deliverance.

In the early years of the English occupation, the land of Ireland was parceled out to the English aristocracy and the Army Officers who had aided in the wars of aggression. For a time this seizure of the best land satisfied England, but as the centuries passed with England always at war and with more and more English aristocrats to be provided with a living, more and more Irish land was taken to meet the need. Eventually, when no more desirable land remained, England turned to Taxation, and little Ireland, dug up much of the wealth consumed by English armies and aristocrats. Among these taxes, was a stiff tax for the maintenance of the Established Church of England, whose parishes could be found in every Irish community, and attended only by the English landlords who had stolen their lands from the Irish people. As a result of the general tyranny and oppressive taxation, thousands of Irish churches fell into disrepair and were deserted, while the Irish people slaved and saved to maintain the alien Faith of an alien people.

By 1820, as a result of her wars against Napoleon in France and Spain, the English government and many aristocrats were practically bankrupt, causing England to seize still more land in Ireland and further

increase taxation. The result was a fitting climax of her 700 years of tyranny and exploitation, for between 1820 and 1850, the population of Ireland decreased from 8,000,000 to 4,000,000. Though this decrease may be partly explained by migrations to America and other lands, and by the deportation of political prisoners to Australia, the fact remains and will never be forgotten, that during this period more than one million Irish people starved to death; and starved while the English landlords and the English Army of occupation lived in luxury. But why lengthen the story or add new counts to the indictment: Whether in colonial America, or India, in China or Africa, the Boer Republic or Ireland,—the indictment stands, the evidence is irrefutable, and the verdict is clear,—and before the world, England stands convicted of the most consistent and shameless violation and perversion of that Democracy and Christianity which has ever been her boast and her masquerade. When to her violations of the past we add her recent desertions of Poland, Finland, Holland, Belgium and France, the picture is complete; and this is the England that a President of the United States has asked us to support in order to preserve "Democracy and Christianity." If we follow this advice,—

CHAPTER V.

DEMOCRACY LEAVES AMERICA

To those who make it their business to watch the trend of national and international events, it has been evident since 1936 that our Government was steadily and deliberately shifting its interest from national problems, to INTERNATIONAL affairs, and from a HOME to a FOREIGN Policy. During these last four years the urgent problems of Unemployment, Old-Age Pensions, Debt and Taxation, have been shelved as matters of secondary importance, while the Government busied itself with Reciprocal Trade-treaties, Pan American conferences and unasked-for

advice to Moscow, Rome and Berlin. . . . That the welfare of the forty million Americans whom the President described as ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed, should be deemed of less importance than Reciprocal Trade-treaties; that the problems of the Unemployed and the Farmer should be side-tracked in favor of a Big Navy; that the thousands of hungry and starving people of Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and elsewhere could be forgotten, while we send millions of dollars to Finland, Poland and Norway,—that these things could happen in the Administration of one who promised to do something for the "forgotten man," is a pathetic commentary on the promises of public officials, and a prophecy of the eventual disappearance of what we are pleased to call Democracy. It would be bad enough if this shifting of the Government's interest from HOME to Foreign affairs had merely increased the burdens of those least able to bear them, but this is less than half of the story, for today as a result of the shift and for the first time in our history, the fate or fortune of our entire nation depends upon a FOREIGN POLICY, created and dominated by one man, and for the avowed purpose of preserving the British Empire which the President describes as "our Sister Democracy." The danger involved in such a Foreign Policy can scarcely be exaggerated. From March, 1933, to December, 1936, our Government's only policy was a HOME policy, under which we more than doubled the national income, — reduced unemployment, restored confidence, and seemed well on our way to a balanced budget. That the country approved of this HOME policy, was shown by the overwhelming vote of confidence given the President in the election of November, 1936. . . . But in October, 1937, less than one year later, the entire national picture had changed; the recovery and progress achieved during the President's first administration had totally disappeared, and we were back at the depression low-point of March, 1933. While New Dealers have excused the depression of 1937, by saying, "the President was compelled to surrender to the Wall Street demand that he stop spending money,"—and while it is true

that the cessation of "spending" did reduce the purchasing power of those who had been receiving Government aid, we still confront a fact which New Dealers cannot explain, namely, — "that when Government spending was resumed in the spring of 1938, business did not respond, confidence was not restored, and the depression continued to deepen, despite the billions being spent here for munitions by England and France. If spending generated new business and confidence from 1933 to 1936, why did not even more generous spending have the same effect in 1938 and 1939? The answer is obvious,—because, from 1933 to 1936, Government spending was matched by the spending and investment of Big Business, for both the Government and Big Business were operating under a HOME policy, both seeking to expand the HOME market. But later in 1938, when the Government resumed and increased its spending,—Big Business refused to spend, and began to retrench, because Big Business and Big Bankers knew of the secret Foreign Policy of Mr. Roosevelt, and that it would be foolish for them to invest money and expand production when the President was planning to shift American welfare from a HOME policy to a Foreign policy. In other words they would not risk their money on a Policy which rendered American interests subservient to those of England. . . . When we remember that 80% of the goods made and sold in the United States are produced by 200 corporations, which in turn are controlled by 8 big banks in the city of New York, we realize what is meant when we say "the United States is a Big Business Country." It is true that this family of great corporations is in a position to earn billions in profits when America's business and political health are normal; but these great corporations because of their stupendous investments are ALSO in a position to lose billions, when as recently the Washington Government shifts its interest from HOME affairs, which are measurable, to Foreign affairs which are unpredictable, — and it may be written down as definite and final, that America's Big Businessmen will not expand their plants, production, or pay-rolls,

so long as the Washington Government persists in its Internationalism and the risking of America's welfare on Foreign events. And if the reader desires confirmation of this fact, he will find it in the Stock-Market crash of May 14th, 1940. . . . And what caused this recent crash? . . . It came because speculators and investors knew that the Government's Foreign policy was predicated on an English-French victory, and that this policy would fail, if that victory did not materialize. On May 14th, they feared that this victory would not materialize and that England would not win, and so they rushed into the Market and dumped their stocks. . . .

We will not censure Big Business for assuming this attitude, but we may and should censure the Roosevelt Administration for deserting the HOME policy under which we had prospered from March, 1933, to December, 1936, and for adopting a Foreign policy destined to drive Big Business into retrenchment, and thus produce a NEW depression. . . . In brief, when the Government shifted its interest from HOME to Foreign affairs, it was to be expected (as Wall Street well knew) that the money which might have gone to the solution of Home problems and for the expansion of the Home market, would now go for the promotion of a Big Navy, Reciprocal Trade Treaties, Loans to Europe and South America,—and for what purpose? For the purpose of promoting a Plan conceived in England and born in America,—the plan to create a

BRITISH-AMERICAN UNION

For the past five years the Author of this booklet by Pen, Platform and Radio has warned our people that by enacting the "Gold Bill" of 1934 (the Bill which demonetized Gold), Congress invited a national disaster similar to that which followed the DEMonetization of Silver in 1873. . . . Among the many mysteries of the Roosevelt Administration none has been so carefully guarded as the secret of this Gold Bill. . . . In 1935, Clarence Darrow said to the Author, — "Watch that Gold Bill,—no one knows who wrote it or who sponsored it or why; but mark my

prophecy, when the Truth comes to light this Gold Bill will prove the "KEY" that unlocks all the mysteries of the Roosevelt Administration." . . . Today the Truth has come to light and Mr. Darrow's prophecy has been fulfilled, for we now know that the Gold Bill is and has always been the Soul of the Roosevelt Foreign Policy. . . . Time and again during the past six years Senators and Congressmen have asked the President to explain his Foreign Policy and reveal its objective: These requests have not only been refused, but in accepting renomination by the 1940 Democratic Convention the President defiantly declared, that so long as he was President his Foreign policy would be the Foreign policy of this nation. . . . Could these Senators and Congressmen have known the Truth about the Gold Bill they would have had the KEY to the President's Foreign Policy; and here in brief is the meaning of both:—

In 1932, England helped finance the campaign which elected Hitler to power in Germany, and later in 1933, helped finance the plan for German Re-armament. That in making these financial advances England was violating the terms of the Versailles Treaty, and betraying her former allies France and Belgium, not even England would now deny. Nor can she deny that in aiding German Re-armament she expected Nazi Germany to attack Communist Russia, and had planned that when these her mortal enemies had fought to exhaustion, England would then enter the picture, seize and dominate the whole of Europe. (Was America involved in this plot?) . . . That England was later caught in her own trap when Hitler and Stalin out-smarted her is now a matter of history, and recalls the line of the English poet who said, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang oft agley." . . . Indeed it was because she knew her plan might go astray that England then planned a way of escape, — the plan by which an American President would sponsor the Gold Bill of 1934. . . . There were two reasons why England desired the enactment of this bill; (1) Because under the terms of the bill the United States would pay

\$35 an ounce for Gold which England would produce for \$17 an ounce: And since we have paid England a net profit of 6 billion dollars on the gold she has sold us since 1934, this phase of the Gold Bill has been a complete success, — for England.

(2) England's second reason for enacting the Gold Bill was to so involve the United States in the joint-ownership of most of the world's gold, that the Foreign Policy of the United States would be inseparably joined to the Foreign interests of England. . . . Which is to say, that when the United States had 16 billion dollars invested in Gold which would have little value if England's European plans went astray, it was practically certain (as England realized in 1934) that whether her interests were involved in Europe, South America or the Orient, our heavy investment in Gold would compel us to protect England wherever her interests were endangered. . . . While these two reasons motivated England's sponsorship of Our Gold Bill-Foreign Policy, a third reason appeared in July, 1940, and came as follows:—When after the fall of France and Belgium, England realized she could not long survive the attacks of Germany, she began planning (July, 1940) to remove her Government to Canada. With the English Government then operating from Ottawa and a friendly Government in Washington, England planned to use her gold and our gold, her navy and our navy in a scheme to dominate the world by and through a British-American Union. . . . That both the British and American Governments are now promoting this Union is clear beyond argument; the first step toward world-domination having been taken when our American destroyers were "traded" for British Naval Bases. The entire Plan of this British-American Union would seem to be as follows:—(1) To fortify a ring of Naval Bases completely encircling Central and South America, from which fortified bases the combined Navies of the British-American Union will dominate the East and West Coasts of the Latin Republics. (2) The purpose of this ring of Naval Bases and Battleships is not as the propaganda declares, to keep the Totalitarian nations out of Central and South America,

but to keep the Latin Republics from trading with the Totalitarian nations. . . . When we remember that 80% of the exports from these Latin Nations go to Europe and the Orient, and that if deprived of this foreign trade the Latin Republics would soon face bankruptcy and chaos, the real purpose for thus encircling Central and South America becomes apparent. . . . In brief, when the encirclement program has been completed, Central and South America will be completely at the mercy of the British-American Union, and compelled to submit to the demand then made by the Union, which will probably be as follows:—That the Latin Republics grant immediate citizenship to the 10 million Refugees to be sent from England, Europe and Africa. . . . These Refugees supplied with their own funds and with money advanced by the British-American Union, will be distributed throughout the cities of Central and South America, and in due time will become paying customers for the goods of the British-American Union. . . . Which is to say, that much the same plan as was used by England in colonizing Australia will soon be used to colonize Central and South America. . . . That such a plan would prove profitable to its sponsors,—(and the Refugees) there can be little doubt, but there is a very large doubt as to whether Central and South America will surrender as easily as the Sponsors of the plan now imagine. . . . And by this time there may be some doubt in the mind of the Reader that a plan so fantastic could be seriously considered by the Washington-London Axis. While the Author has no "documentary" evidence to prove the existence of the above described plan, he offers in the pages that follow, 13 items of "circumstantial" evidence which the Reader may now consider, as we study the "13" Steps, by which our Government, since 1937, has promoted a British-American Union, by deserting our traditional policy of "no entangling alliances" and by moving steadily and defiantly up the hangman's steps and to the Hangman's noose, —WAR.

CHAPTER VI

“THE THIRTEEN STEPS”

STEP 1.

The first step was taken in October, 1937, when in his famous speech at Chicago the President startled the nation and the world by declaring in substance, that “The Democracies (England, France and the United States) must combine to suppress the “Aggressor Nations” (Germany and Italy). The declaration came like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky and should have warned our people, that our Government was shifting its interests from HOME affairs to International affairs. We now realize that the speech was made as a “trial-balloon” to test the drift and force of American sentiment. . . . The effect of the speech was disappointing to the President, both because he received no applause, and because his declaration left our people so stunned and inarticulate that as a test of public opinion his trial-balloon was a flop. . . . For the next four months the Administration was silent as to Foreign Affairs, but when pressure was exerted by foreign influences, the Administration decided to take a second step, but to make it outside our country, and for the purpose of testing public opinion in

other countries. And thus we come to the second step.

STEP 2.

In February, 1938, Mr. Harold Ickes, of the President's Cabinet, and surely with the President's approval, broadcast throughout the British Empire a second startling speech: Concerning which two things should be noted. (1) That the speech had been prepared weeks before, prepared and recorded on phonograph records (transcriptions) and the transcriptions shipped to radio stations throughout the British Empire, where on the same day the speech was broadcast to the listening public. (2) This startling speech was NOT broadcast in America, a fact which is highly significant. The reason why the American people were not allowed to hear the speech is clear when we remember what it “promised,” which was substantially this,—that if England should again be involved in a European War, America would again come to her rescue as we had done in 1917. Not until two days later did the speech make the head-lines in the American Press, and by this time, it had done its work abroad; spreading consternation throughout Europe, but spreading enthusiasm and encouragement throughout the British Empire. In brief, the purpose of the speech was to assure the people of the Empire that they as well as England could expect American aid in the event of war. But the speech which was a great success in the British Empire, was again a flop in America, where it was immediately denounced in Congress and by the public at large. Don't waste any time asking “by what right did our Government promise our aid to a foreign nation,” but ask instead “How did our Government KNOW, in February, 1938, two and one-half years ago, that England in 1940 would be asking American aid?”

STEP 3.

Stunned perhaps, by the indignation aroused by the Ickes speech our Government decided to cut-out speeches for awhile, and further the English cause in a manner less obvious but equally effective.

... A few months before, Mexico had expropriated those Mexican oil-wells owned by foreign corporations, seizing them on the theory that these oil-wells had been originally stolen from the people by the bribery of Mexican officials. Despite the effort of the American Press to make it appear that these oil-wells belonged largely to American corporations, the fact is that most of them belong to English corporations. With England preparing for war, and with this Mexican oil a vital necessity it must be recovered at any cost; but how could England recover it? To sue in Mexican courts would be a waste of time; and the Monroe Doctrine would not permit England to recover her oil by force. Then, as always, the kindly American Government solved the problem, by refusing further purchases of Mexican silver. Now, for some years past, the Mexican government had had a hard time paying expenses and had relied upon her sales of silver to the United States, more than upon any other income, to pay her current charges. So, in stopping our purchases of Mexican silver, with the implied promise that the purchases would be resumed if Mexico would release the English oil-wells, Mr. Hull had taken and completed the third step, by which we have moved toward war. And waste no time in regretting that in this attack on our neighboring Democracy we lost much trade, and the confidence of Latin America; remember only that we were fulfilling a provision of our secret foreign policy, in attempting to aid Great Britain.

STEP 4.

Following our attack on the economic and financial structure of Mexico; an attack that had little success there but caused political repercussions here, our Government decided to use Gold rather than force, in its attempt to draw Brazil into the English-American orbit. Thus the Government loaned Brazil (or the politicians of Brazil) Nineteen million dollars, with the promise of fifty-million more, if and when. At the time this step was taken, Germany was not only Brazil's best customer, but much of the products bought from Brazil were materials needed in war,

such as cotton, rubber and manganese, and thus our Government had TWO good reasons for breaking up this German-Brazilian trade; we would keep Germany from getting important war-materials, and thus weaken Germany for the coming war with England; and would keep Germany from getting food products, including coffee, and thus contribute to any discontent or fear that might arise in Germany. . . . Due to Brazilian politicians (and our Gold) the step was quite successful and in a few months Brazilian shipments of food and other materials to Germany had DECREASED approximately 60%. Of course this was a hard blow to the German Government and the German people, but eventually the full effect of the blow was evaded, when Germany arranged to buy cotton and coffee, rubber and manganese in other South American countries,—and with the result to be mentioned later in Step 8.

STEP 5.

This Step,—the recall of our Ambassador to Germany, was a serious diplomatic blunder, and for two reasons: (1) It served notice to the whole world that the American Government was NOT neutral, but was co-operating with England; and as a result Germany at once began a series of conferences destined to produce the most startling alliance of modern times, the alliance between Germany and Russia. (2) It caused the people of Germany to rally unanimously and loyally to the support of their government. In brief, the result of this step was the exact reverse of what our President had planned and hoped for. Which introduces a similar step which had very similar consequences.

STEP 6.

As the preceding was a diplomatic blunder, step 6 was a blunder both diplomatic and economic. When the President raised the Tariff rates against Germany to the unheard of height of 25%, he was adding a second panel to the wall of economic-blockade which we noted when Brazil had been bribed to cease her trade with Germany. To thus prevent our importation of German goods was a terrific blow to Germany's economic and financial system; as

it was intended to be; in addition it was a threat to the smaller nations of Europe, as to what they could expect if they dared co-operate with Germany. . . . But here again our Government over-reached itself, for instead of decreasing this co-operation, the smaller states of Europe entered into trade agreements with Germany on a more favorable basis than theretofore. Further, and as in the preceding step, this attempt at economic blockade rendered inevitable the Russo-German alliance which came later. As such, this step was a diplomatic blunder.

Here at home the step was an economic blunder, in that it robbed our people, particularly those of the Pacific Coast, of their best foreign market for fruits and farm products, cotton and oil. Nothing that had happened during nine years of depression had caused so much suffering to the people of the West Coast as this raising of tariff rates against Germany. Up to the present moment these western people have not fully realized the cause of their loss of this foreign trade, but they will realize it in time;—but then perhaps, Too Late.

STEP 7.

Aware of a nation-wide anger over the loss of German trade as a result of the rise in tariff rates, something had to be done to quiet this anger, and so the President and Secretary Hull staged their Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru. . . . Though they hoped through this conference to achieve a series of "defense" alliances with the states of South America, this fact was kept in the dark; and so the conference was advertised as a move to increase trade between the United States and the states of South America. In effect, the Government said to our people, "Don't worry about the trade you have lost with Germany and Central Europe; we will get you even more business in Central and South America." But equally important, the conference was staged to show the nations of Europe that unity of thought and action could be expected between the nations of the Western Hemisphere; in other words to show Europe that Central and South America had become pro-English

and pro-United States. But as is now history the conference was a flop from both angles,—it failed to deceive Europe, and it brought no increase in trade to our country. Perhaps, it was the failure of this Lima conference that caused our Government to lose its temper and sense of propriety as was evidenced by our Government's next step.

STEP 8.

This was the step in which Under Secretary of State Mr. Sumner Welles said to the world, in effect,—“that the United States regarded Central and South America as its own trade-province and that all other nations should stay out.” This step which was intended seriously, at length resulted humorously, and for two reasons,—(1) The States of Central and South America said to themselves and each other, “by what right does the United States tell foreign nations to keep out of our countries? Doesn't the United States realize that in making this statement she is practically saying to South and Central America that they are no longer free to trade when and where they please? Is this Democracy, or 'economic aggression'?” Well, whatever else they decided, they decided to go on trading where and as they pleased, and still continue to do so. In this respect the Welles' speech was “funny.” Later, it was funny for another reason, for it was the same Mr. Welles of whom our government said while he was in Europe, “he took with him no proposals of any kind to any government,”—a statement contradicted a few days after Mr. Welles returned to Washington, when in a world-wide broadcast in French and English, the French Premier, M. Reynaud said, “the proposal brought by Mr. Welles has been approved by the French Government.” Which recalls the old couplet

“O what a tangled web we weave
when first we practice to deceive.”

STEP 9.

Time and again during 1938 and 1939, United States Senators and Congressmen stated on the floor of Congress their belief that our Government had “secret” under-

THE TRUTH ABOUT ENGLAND

The Last Step . . . Will Be the LAST Step!



(13) WAR?

(12) PACIFIC FLEET SENT TO PHILIPPINES. PROTECT DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(11) F.D.R. SPEECH: "FULL AMERICAN AID TO ALLIES 'SHORT OF WAR,' (1)

(10) REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO ACT. TO AID ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN WAR.

(9) SECRET TREATY WITH FRANCE; REVEALED BY AIR-PLANE ACCIDENT, LOS ANGELES.

(8) SUMNER WELLES TELLS WORLD, "KEEP OUT OF SOUTH AMERICA." OUR TRADE PROVINCE.

(7) CONFERENCE AT LIMA, PERU. ATTEMPT TO TURN SOUTH AMERICA AGAINST GERMANY.

(6) TARIFF RATES ON GERMAN GOODS, RAISED 25%.

(5) RECALL OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

(4) WE STOP PURCHASE OF MEXICAN SILVER. FORCE MEXICO RESTORE ENGLISH OIL FIELDS.

(3) THE ICES SPEECH, FEB., 1938, PROMISING AMERICAN AID TO ENGLAND.

(2) THE CHICAGO SPEECH, OCT., 1937. "DEMOCRACIES MUST SUPPRESS 'AGGRESSORS.'"

(1) WE STOP PURCHASE OF MEXICAN SILVER. FORCE MEXICO RESTORE ENGLISH OIL FIELDS.

standings with England and France. These statements made the head-lines and caused nation-wide concern: So on several occasions our Government assured the nation that no such secret agreements had been made or existed. . . . And then the truth came out. . . . In an airplane accident in Los Angeles a high official of the French air-service was killed, and though every effort was made to keep his identity a secret the effort failed,—and the country knew the Truth. . . . We did have a secret agreement with foreign nations, at least for the purchase of airplanes, and perhaps for other reasons.

STEP 10.

That the matter here described was important to the government's plan to keep its agreements with foreign nations, is clearly evidenced by the fact that our Government called a Special Session of Congress in order to take this step, — The Repeal of the Embargo Act. . . . Of course the "repeal" was sold to the country as a "peace measure," but as many of us knew then, and as everyone knows now, it was a war measure, and was taken to open the way for aiding our "Allies" with Loans and Credits and perhaps, ships and men.

STEP 11.

To those of us who had watched the unfolding of the Plan described in the preceding Ten steps, it was no surprise when the President took the Eleventh step with his startling speech in which he said in effect, "we must give England every aid within our power, short of war." To us, his declaration was convincing evidence that the "die had been cast," and that it was only a question of time until the phrase "Short of War" would be dropped and the phrase "including war" substituted.

STEP 12.

When two years ago our Pacific battle-fleet was shifted to the Atlantic Ocean, the country was encouraged to believe that due to events in Europe, our Government was afraid of an attack upon our eastern ports. Yet, strangely enough a few months later

when the war-danger in Europe had increased by a hundred fold, our Government seemed to lose its fear of an attack in the East, and returned the battle-fleet to the Pacific. . . . We didn't know at the time why the fleet had been returned, but knowing our Government, we knew that something was afoot. . . . Thus, when a few months later most of our Pacific Fleet was sent to Honolulu, and part of it to the Philippines, we felt sure of the reason for the shift, and stated our opinion publicly by platform and radio. . . . Later our guess was confirmed, and for months our Navy has been in the far Pacific protecting England's Empire. In other words, our Monroe Doctrine which was formerly restricted to the three-mile limit of the seas surrounding the Western Hemisphere, has now been stretched from the Rhine to Singapore, which is some stretch even for the American Taxpayers who pay for it.

STEP 13.

Should War, whether "declared" or undeclared be the final step leading to a British-American Union and Dictatorship, 180 million Americans may say with the French King, "After us, the Deluge."

But before closing this chapter of the "13" Steps the Reader is asked to note and remember three things of infinite importance: (1) That in NOT one of these Steps has our American welfare been pre-eminent but to the contrary, each of these steps has been taken to strengthen England and weaken Germany and Italy. (2) That in following this Gold Bill-Foreign Policy, our people have been robbed of valuable foreign trade,—our federal debt has been increased at least 40% with no profit to our country,—and our Government has offered an unprovoked insult to the millions of German and Italian people who have ever been our most loyal, thrifty and law-abiding citizens. (3) If under the pressure and hysteria of War 30 million citizens of German and Italian descent are to be persecuted by a British-American Dictatorship how long will it be until another 100 million Americans meet the same fate?

These questions recall the prophetic words of John Quincy Adams who in his Plymouth Oration said in 1802,—“Westward the course of Empire takes its way.” . . . From Babylon the course of Empire did move westward, — to Greece, then Rome, then Spain and finally to the France of Napoleon: But all these Empires came to the same inevitable end; for as Napoleon said, they were “built by the sword, maintained by the sword and died by the sword.” . . . Today, the English Empire, also built and maintained by the sword, confronts its hour of destiny; but this Empire, unlike those that preceded it, seeks escape from “death by the sword” by its plan to remove to Canada, and thus comes true the prophetic words of John Adams, “Westward the course of Empire takes its way”—to America. . . . Which raises a question that the people of the United States should well consider;—“If the England herein described, has been able to wreck at will, our entire economic system while governing from London 3,000 miles away, — what may we expect when this England governs from Ottawa, and with a friendly President in Washington?”

Here the angry Reader may exclaim, “The people of the United States will not permit our nation to be joined with England either in War or a British-American Union.” . . . But are you Sure? Have not the preceding pages shown that today “History Repeats Itself” as our present government follows the path of 1917, the Woodrow Wilson path that led to War? And who can say what our American people will do once “History Repeats Itself” in,—

“Propaganda”

That History is repeating itself in Propaganda is evidenced by the fact that we are again being deluged with the same flood of Hypocrisy as that which misled us into war 23 years ago. . . . Again English Lords and Ladies, preachers and politicians, authors and actors, tour America preaching the same false gospel as of 1917. Led by the Duff-Coopers, and by subsidizing our Press and pulpit, platform and Radio, they broadcast the same three doc-

trines which misled us into the first world war. . . . Again we are told, (1) That the interests of England and America are “identical,” and so interwoven that if England suffers, we suffer. This sounded so logical in 1917 that we went to war to protect our “joint” interests, but AFTER the war, we discovered that our interests were NOT identical, for when we asked England to pay her war-debt, she not only refused, but called us “shylocks” for requesting payment. (2) Again we are told that “England is fighting for Democracy, and has ALWAYS fought for democracy, and that therefore we should again join England in defense of our common democracy.” . . . But how can we reconcile THIS doctrine with the fact, that of the past 160 years, England has devoted 103 to War, never in defense of Democracy but always in the promotion of slavery, as shown hereinbefore in her treatment of China, India and South Africa, Ireland and our American colonies. . . . And now reconcile this doctrine with the recent declaration of Mr. Winston Churchill who said, “The British Empire was built by the Sword, and will be maintained by the Sword”? . . . Does this sound like Washington or Jefferson or Jackson or Lincoln?

(3) Again we are told “That England fights to preserve the independence of small nations.” WHAT independence and WHAT small nations? Not Czechoslovakia,—which England gave Mr. Hitler to strengthen Germany for a war against Russia: Not Spain, which England gave Mussolini despite the English claim that Spain was a democracy: Not Ireland, held in slavery by English landlords for 700 years: Not India, held in slavery for three hundred years: Not Mongolia, given to Japan, in the hope of saving England’s investments in Shanghai and Hong Kong: Not Norway, which in time of battle England deserted, leaving the troops of Norway without food or munitions: Not Holland or Belgium or France, which England urged to war and then deserted. . . . WHAT “small” nations has England defended? None as yet, but of course she may defend Australia and the Dutch East Indies, provided the United States Navy does most of the defending. Be this as it may, these

three types of English propaganda, aided by a friendly American Government, are again being broadcast throughout our nation with a zeal unequalled even during the first World War. Which raises a final question,—


"Who Pays for This Propaganda, and Why?"

We answer this question by citing documentary evidence, found in our Congressional Record, and here restated as follows:—Seven years ago, one of our bravest Statesmen, an American of and for America, Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts, delivered in Congress, February 3rd, 1933, one of the greatest speeches ever heard by that body. Parts of that speech are here reproduced. Mr. Tinkham said:—"The time is here to fully disclose to the American people, the iniquitous intrigue against public safety and the sovereignty of the United States. . . . Andrew Carnegie was alien born and alien minded and what his plans and aims were, may be seen from the following statements. . . . In his book, 'Triumphant Democracy' (Mr. Carnegie said), 'I crave permission to address some consideration in support of my belief, that the future is certain to see a reunion (of England and America) and once again a common citizenship. Some day therefore, delegates from the now separated branches will meet in London, and readily agree upon, and then report for approval and verification, a basis for restoration of an indissoluble and indestructible union. Let men say what they will, therefore I say, that as sure as the sun in heaven once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon, and greet again the reunited state, 'The British-American Union'." (end of quotation from Mr. Carnegie). Congressman Tinkham continues,— "As may be seen from his own statement, Mr. Carnegie never believed in American Independence, American Sovereignty, American Neutrality. When in 1910, Mr. Carnegie determined to enter the American political field and to dictate American Foreign Policy; and established for this purpose a 10 million dollar En-

dowment, he chose to name it the 'Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,' and not the 'Carnegie Endowment for the Abolition of American Independence.' . . . It can be proven that nearly all the agitation and vast expenditures made for the propaganda for American adherence to the League of Nations, were directed and managed by this organization. . . . It organized and financed International Clubs, it publishes International literature, it imports foreign propaganda speakers and lecturers, and pays American Professors and students liberal amounts for the promotion of the political policies of the Endowment. . . . We, the descendants of old Americans, refuse to submit to these dictators of the Foreign Policy of the United States, whose purpose is to denationalize the United States, to destroy her independence, to involve her in European political affairs by entering first the Court of International Justice of the League of Nations, and to abolish her neutrality. . . . We the descendants of those who established civilization upon this continent; fought the Battle of Bunker Hill; died at Valley Forge, saw the rising of the sun at Yorktown and drew up the Constitution of the United States:—We whose ancestors flew the American flag upon the seven seas in 1812, are ready here and now to fight the battle of the Republic, without quarter and without cease, by all the means that lie within our power, to expose the plotters against American Independence, American Sovereignty, American Neutrality and American safety. . . . A Congressional Investigation of the Carnegie Endowment and its allies, will insure preservation of American Independence and American Neutrality. The Congress of the United States can save the Republic, by this investigation of its enemies within our gates." (end of quotations from speech of Congressman Tinkham).

"Is America a Nation of Sheep?"

Yes, if we act like sheep and follow the "big fellows" over the fence and into the War. And here's the evidence: In 1915, when the English and French armies in the West, were being defeated on every battlefield, and England was fighting with



her back to the wall, Winston Churchill said to his fellow-Cabinet-Officers, — "Locked in the deadly struggle with the danger of Russian collapse staring them in the face, and with their very existence at stake, neither Britain nor France was inclined to be particular about the price they would pay for the accession to the alliance, of a new first class power." Reduced to plain English, Mr. Churchill meant that conditions were so desperate they would pay ANY price for another first class ALLY. We do not charge that the "Lusitania" was a part of the price, but it did do much to draw America into the war. But this fact is certain. At about the same time, 1915, Lord Northcliffe, England's great publisher and propagandist, was sent to America, "to find out just what particular type of propaganda Americans would be most likely to swallow." After interviewing numerous Editors, College professors and politicians, Lord Northcliffe returned to London, and said to his friends, two things we should never forget: — "The American people Look alike, Think alike, Dress alike, they are a nation of sheep." Which is to say, we would believe ANY kind of propaganda, including the kinds mentioned in this booklet. Think of it: Lord Northcliffe comes here to get our aid at a time when England was fighting for her life; then goes home and says to his friends, "the Americans are a nation of sheep," they will believe anything. Well, Lord Northcliffe was right 23 years ago; what about today?

The other statement by Lord Northcliffe was equally startling, and will explain why some of our leading citizens are today pro-English and pro-War, said he,—"I left 150 million dollars in America, for propaganda purposes." Think that over. . . . Finally, to show his final contempt for the people of America, Lord Northcliffe said,—"So far as exercising real independence of judgment and action, with respect to the war, I can think of only one people with whom to compare the Americans,—namely, the Chinese." And think that over.

"We Sum-up the Evidence"

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury:—The Case of England VS. America

is before you: Evidence supported by incontrovertible Facts has been submitted to prove,—That by bribes and favors England has corrupted our Legislative Assemblies: That by conspiracy she has subverted our Chief Magistrates: That by propaganda and intrigue she had deceived and misled the American People to their sorrow: That for 150 years England has used her every power to destroy the Peace and Security of these United States:—And now that the Defendant England can make no defense, the Prosecution rests.

"The Verdict"


Upon YOU, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, now rests the duty of rendering a Verdict,—A Verdict that will seal the Fate or Fortune of these United States for generations to come. . . . And as you now retire to consider your verdict remember this:—The England charged in this Indictment is NOT the rank and file, the Common People of the British Isles,—it is instead an England of Political Parasites and Financial Pirates, who have robbed and betrayed their own people, as they have robbed and plundered the nations of the earth. In brief, that England, that Government which now plans to desert its Land and People, to continue its evil tradition on American soil.

CHAPTER VII.

The Coming

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

To paraphrase the words of Lincoln,— "In 1781 our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all Americans should enjoy equally, an enduring freedom from economic and political tyranny." Our fathers did achieve INDEPENDENCE, at Yorktown in 1781, but not until 1789, eight years later, were



they able to adopt the CONSTITUTION and found the NATION described by Lincoln. . . . Our history-books have carefully omitted the REASON for these eight years of disunity and chaos but the facts are as follows:—Though the English had lost the war at Yorktown they did not lose the hope that eventually the Colonies would be forced to return to the English Crown; for as they well knew, the economic life of the colonies was still dominated by English Aristocrats, Agents and Bankers who would use their every power to prevent the establishment of an Independent nation. . . . For eight years after Yorktown, these English Agents and Bankers said to each of the thirteen colonies, "You dare not join a confederation or Union of States, for if you do, some ONE STATE will dominate the other twelve." To the people of Virginia and other southern colonies they said, "Do you want to be dominated by the large and rich New York colony?" To the people of New York and New England they said, "Do you people who pay wages in commerce and industry want to be dominated by the southern colonies which produce and transport by 'slave labor'?" . . . As a result of these and similar arguments the colonies were kept in chaos and disunity for eight long years; but finally, when disunity threatened them with destruction, they agreed to bury their individual ambitions and unite under one Flag and in one Nation, The United States of America.

At this very moment the 250 million people of the several states of Europe, are seeking a method by which to escape the chaos, poverty and tyranny, which DISunity has forced upon them for many centuries past. . . . But in the Europe of today as in the America of 1781-89, English Agents spread their favorite propaganda, "The Fear of Domination," to each of the small states of Europe they bring the same argument, — "You dare not join a United States of Europe, for if you do, you will be dominated by a rich and powerful Germany." . . . In brief, it is the same old argument England has used for more than two hundred years, to maintain her "Balance of Power" and her control of

Europe. . . . But at last there has come to Europe the same certainty of destruction as that which threatened our American colonies in 1789, and the states of Europe now realize that they MUST unite, or die: And UNITE they will; regardless of anything England or the United States of America can do to prevent it. . . .

Suppose Germany does dominate the New Europe for the next 25 or 40 years, what of it? Does not New York City dominate the economic life of the 48 states of Our Union? Are not the daily "Bank clearances" of New York City, greater than all the rest of the Nation's banks combined? Do not the 200 great corporations that dominate the industrial and commercial life of our nation maintain their main offices in New York City? And what of it? Is it not inevitable that some one city or state should serve as the Center of a nation's economic life? Is there any state in America better qualified to be our economic center than the State of New York? Why then should not Germany be the economic center of a New Europe, since for fifty years Germany has been the one country from which all Europe drew its Culture, its medicine, its chemicals and machinery, and has been the one market that could absorb the surplus products of the several states of Europe? Could the small states of Europe have sent their surplus food-products and raw materials to France or England or the United States of America? Of course not; England and France got these products from their colonies, and we had an annual surplus of our own. . . . Only Germany could and did afford a continuing market for these surplus products, and only Germany can continue to afford such a market for the new United States of Europe. . . . Because this Law of Economic Necessity must take its course, the peoples of all Europe desire Economic Union with Germany and will gladly surrender all nationalistic ambitions to this end, rather than longer endure the poverty and chaos which England's Balance-of-Power has forced upon them for more than 200 years. . . . Could the people of Europe vote on the question tomorrow, they would vote unanimously for a United

States of Europe with Germany as the economic center, for they not only realize that they prosper only when Germany prospers; they know that in a single generation, with peace throughout Europe and with all tariff-barriers removed, every nation on the Continent would be lifted to the high plane of modernization and prosperity that characterized Germany before the World War.

And what prevents the coming of this United States of Europe? For a time it was prevented by those crooked politicians who later deserted Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France, who fled to England taking with them most of the gold of their respective nations. Now that Carol has fled from Rumania, nothing prevents a European Union, save the still more crooked politicians, who operate in and from England and the United States of America. . . . But for the opposition of these politicians and hypocrites who clothe their opposition with sanctimonious phrases about Democracy and Christianity, the United States of Europe would be functioning smoothly within six months.

And why do these English and American politicians still oppose a European Union? Because they fear they may lose their 20 billions in Gold, should the New Europe adopt some medium of exchange which would not require Gold as a base or foundation. . . . As a matter of fact no such medium of exchange is either planned or desired by Germany or the rest of Europe: They not only desire enough Gold to render their currency stable in all world markets; they would gladly give abundant security if English and American bankers would make such Gold available. . . . In brief, due to the stupidity and greed of English and American bankers, Europe and America confront the greatest crisis in all history:—the Old Balance-of-Power-theory has run its course, and must now give place to International co-operation if either Europe or America shall endure.

Soon, the English Government, together with England's Royalty, nobility, aristocracy and money, will have removed to Canada, and a new Government, favorable

to a United States of Europe will arise in England. Whether this happens as a result of a Hitler victory or because of a revolution within England, will make no difference whatever. . . . IT WILL HAPPEN. . . . What THEN should be the attitude of the American people? Where then will our interests lie? We have been told that our interests are identical with those of England,—Will they still be identical when a "new" England has joined the new European Union? Roosevelt and Churchill would say NO.—That America should unite with the "old" England then sojourning in Canada. While this may be the answer of Roosevelt and Churchill, what is the answer of the PEOPLE of America? Where do OUR interests lie?

"Shall we fight for the 'old' England, or shall we TRADE with the 'new' Europe?"

Can anyone doubt that this United States of Europe would bring us a thousand-fold more profitable trade than we have yet had from that Continent? Can anyone doubt that peaceful commerce between the European Union and the American Union is the hope and dream of every leading statesman on the Continent? Such questions answer themselves, for as Solomon said,—“Wisdom is better than many weapons” and Trade is better than War. But alas and alack the Washington-London Axis does not agree with Solomon nor with the People of America and Europe. And so when English Royalty and Nobility have removed to Canada and the Washington-London Axis has become the British-American Union, we may find ourselves involved in a new World War, in which our Rulers seek to prevent a United States of Europe, and to the sorrow of the United States of America.

Even though we lose our fight to keep America out of the new World War, the Author re-issues this Booklet in the hope,—that AFTER the war ends, the people of America may produce a Government and a Foreign Policy under which we can unitedly support the hopes and plans and dreams of the people of Europe;—that thereafter the United States of America

may join a United States of Europe, in bringing peace and prosperity to all the world. . . . But this united effort cannot come, until the people of America see the hopelessness and stupidity of trying to save the "old" England. . . . By the time this booklet reaches your hand, this "old" England may be dead and buried, but even so, let us fervently pray that America may not participate in any resurrection, and that our people may decide wisely this all-important question:—

"SHALL WE FIGHT FOR THE 'OLD' ENGLAND OR SHALL WE TRADE WITH THE 'NEW' EUROPE?"

"Words to the Wise"

TO THE FARMER: For months you have been encouraged to believe that the NEW war would bring you the same prosperity as you enjoyed during the first World War. You were deceived. England buys her food and farm products from her Colonies; she has to, to get the "boys" of her colonies into the front trenches. Today, your farm products sell for less than a year ago,—while your taxes go higher and higher.

TO BANKERS, BUSINESSMEN AND INVESTORS: In the last seven years, your benevolent government has purchased nearly 10 billion dollars worth of Gold from England. England produced this gold for approximately \$15.00 per ounce, and sold it to Uncle Sam for \$35.00 per ounce, making an approximate profit of 6 billion dollars. How will this transaction affect YOUR investments, with 6 billion dollars withdrawn from legitimate trade-channels? In 1935, Clarence Darrow said to the author; "Watch that Gold Bill, no one knows who wrote it or who sponsored it or why; but mark my prophecy when the Truth comes to light, the Gold Bill will prove the 'KEY' that unlocks all the mysteries of the Roosevelt Administration." Mr. Darrow's prophecy DID come true and the Truth did come to light; This Gold Bill is and has ever been the soul of the Roosevelt Foreign Policy: In brief, it was a Bill to give England a 6 billion dollar war-chest, at our expense.

TO CONGRESSMEN: When England now has approximately 6 billion dollars, in cash and securities, on deposit in this country, why should the Johnson Act be repealed, and more taxpayers' money loaned to England?

TO THE AMERICAN CITIZEN: When on May 9th, 1940, Mr. Jerome Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, reported through the Press, that if we go to war, the Government will raise 20 billion dollars per year for war purposes, over and above and in addition to the other billions we must raise for legitimate purposes, Relief, Public Works and current expenses; and when the Chairman states that this 20 billions will be raised by restricting our purchases of automobiles, furniture, electrical-goods, machinery, office equipment and "consumer-goods",—AND by forcing us to buy Government bonds,—WHERE WILL THE AVERAGE CITIZEN get off?

TO LABOR: When the Chairman states that in the event of war, our Government will adopt the "Keynes Plan," under which Labor will be told, when to work, where to work, and at what Hours and Wage: And when Maj. Gen. George Strong, says to a Congressional Committee, "We cannot get ready for war with a 32 hour week, but must repeal the Wages and Hours law, and set up a 60 hour week, with no time-and-a-half for Overtime: In other words that Labor will be Conscripted.—Where Will Labor Get Off? They Won't!

TO THE PRO-WAR, pro-ENGLISH AMERICANS: If we go to war and thereby double our unpayable debts and treble our then unpayable taxes; resulting in more unemployment, more suffering and sorrow, and THEN, an enraged people start looking for a "goat," and start organizing to punish those who forced us into war, WHERE WILL YOU GET OFF?

TO THE VOTER: From the days of Thomas Jefferson, the theory of "Government by Political Parties" has been permanently established in our country, and for 150 years the Ballot-Box has been the key-stone of American Liberty. To Washing-

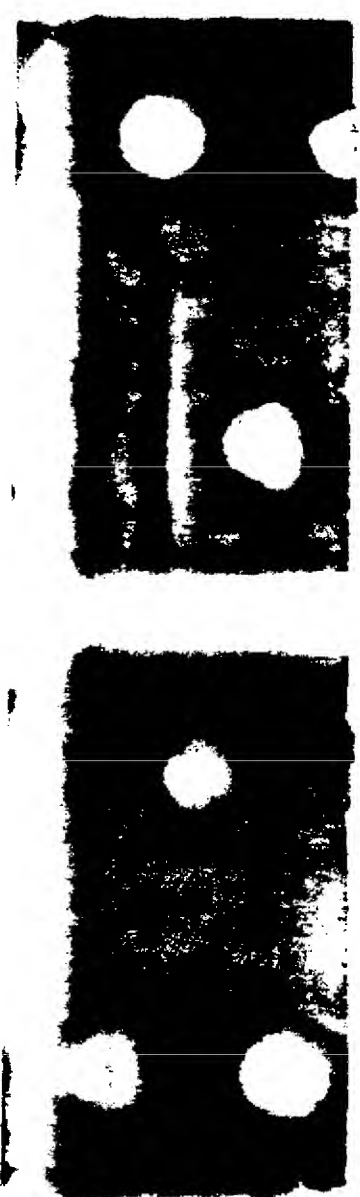
ton and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, "The Right to Vote" was the one Guard and Bulwark which would guarantee our Constitutional Liberties, and the one Constitutional Right which should ever remain inviolable.

Only twice in 150 years has an effort been made to violate this Right to Vote or abridge the power of the Ballot-Box: Once, during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, when Foreign-language newspapers and Free-speech in any language were suppressed: and recently, when the Roosevelt administration by its indirect censorship of Radio and its threat to suppress Foreign-language newspapers, has made and threatens to make it impossible for millions of our voters to vote INTELLIGENTLY. Nor should we fail to note the fact, that both of these violations of our most sacred right and privilege were made by Democratic Administrations which were openly Pro-English and Pro-War.

The greatest danger now confronting this nation, is NOT "an invasion by some foreign power,"—it is this invasion of our Constitutional Rights of Freedom of Speech, Press and Assembly, through which alone the Voter can vote intelligently.

If the Voter will think this over, he will realize that the Totalitarian Theory of Government,—the ONE PARTY, One Man Theory of Government is already here, threatening to destroy the Republic bequeathed us by Washington and Jefferson. This is the real Trojan Horse, the real Fifth Column, the real "enemy within our Gates."

TO THE POLITICIANS AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS: "Watch Your Step." The American people are going to watch you, from now on.



**THIS BOOKLET PUBLISHED TO
REVEAL THE FACTS OUR
HISTORY-BOOKS REFUSE
TO PUBLISH**

For additional copies write:
Box 807 — Hollywood, California

PRINTED IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA





Love 5-196

WE, THE MOTHERS, MOBILIZE FOR AMERICA, Inc.
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Dear Fellow Peace Worker:

264,350 9145 JFE/AG COL 4-23-86

"History was made and we were there." That was the reaction of all those who came together in answer to the call sent out by "We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Inc."

We who labor for peace have felt the need of getting together and talking things over, measuring our strength, counting our resources, hefting our weapons, and setting our course.

We met, clasped hands, looked into each other's eyes, and our courage revived. We talked together, each putting forth the result of individual effort and the accumulation of knowledge gained through experience.

There was such an outpouring of enthusiasm as the result of this contact that when we met in final conference there was a demand that we not part on this high note without definite plan. By unanimous vote the conference was turned into a convention. A tentative plan of federation was drawn up to be submitted to the constituency of each delegate. A copy of this plan accompanies this letter. Your organization is asked to pass on this at once and return to our Headquarters their decision. If they are in accord with this action will they at once fulfill the conditions as set down. The permanent organization must be completed as soon as possible. The election of permanent officers is necessary as We, the Mothers, Mobilize must be relieved of this obligation.

With the report of the Committee on Organization there are also the reports of the Resolution Committee, the Action Committee, and the Minutes of the Meeting.

This meeting was a "mountain top" experience, demonstrating that women love their sons and their country beyond every other consideration. Personal feelings and petty hindrances were put aside, generous gestures of burying differences of opinion were made, for these women are big enough and fine enough to realize that they must stand together, walk together, fight together if they are to win the great battle that is before them. Wounded feelings are not a soldier's equipment and we are militant mothers, consecrated to the service of humanity and Christianity.

We are grateful that you came. We cherish the memory of your presence. We look forward to meeting you again. Meanwhile may we each march separately but rhythmically toward our common goal—"an ever swelling symphony of mother feet".

Yours for Peace and harmony,

Lyrl Clark Van Hyning

"Give the people light, and they will find their own way." Abraham Lincoln

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE
Held in Lincoln Room, La Salle Hotel - Sept. 27th and 28th, 1941.

The purpose of this conference as stated in the call sent out was to plan a nationwide Congress or convention of women, the purpose of which was the preservation of peace for this nation and the defense of our Constitution.

The actual program began with registration at the Hotel at 10:30 A.M. The following delegates and representatives were present. (list attached)

Informal conferences were held in the assembly room until lunch time.

The first public meeting - the formal opening of the conference began at 2:00 P.M.

Rev. H. G. Brodt, pastor of Peace Memorial Church, gave the invocation.

Greetings and messages from individuals and groups not present, including a number of telegrams, were delivered by Grace Koore.

The opening address "This is Women's Business" was delivered by
Lyrl Van Hyning.

At 4:30 the meeting adjourned in order to give the delegates an opportunity to discuss questions designated, covering the following topics:

- Neutrality Act.
- Impeachment.
- Repeal of Lend Lease Bills.
- Repeal of Conscription.
- Nol A. E. F.
- The truth about Jewish influence.
- No foreign alliance
- Boycotting
- Suspension of 1942 elections

Informal discussion brought out many interesting views and a stimulating exchange of ideas.

The second public meeting was held in the large assembly room at 8:00 P.M.

Laura Ingalls, the noted flyer and writer, here from Burbank, California was the principal speaker of the evening. "Mothers Militant" was the title of her address. Extemporaneous talks from the floor followed.

The meeting adjourned with the call set for 9:30 A.M. Sunday morning for all delegates to be in the conference rooms to formulate the program or plan of organization and action for which this conference was called.

Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1941.

The delegates met in the conference rooms at 10:00 A.M. and proceeded to consider the business in hand.

The first consideration was the question of holding a convention as previously planned. It was generally felt that time was too short, and that it was imperative to produce a plan of action immediately, rather than wait on the slower movements of a large convention. Inasmuch as the majority of women's peace groups from different parts of the nation were represented, and many others had signified their intention to abide by whatever program we might formulate, the matter of turning the conference into a convention was put to a vote, and adopted with one dissenting vote.

Proceedings of Conference.

The next consideration was the form of organization which could best effect concerted action of the groups represented.

Beatrice Brown of Women United of New York presented a motion to federate the different groups so that united action could be effected. It was proposed that a committee be formed to bring in a report on such a proposal, and Miss Brown was asked to head this committee.

Committees were formed for "Resolutions" and "Action"

The conference dissolved into Committees who retired to consider the subjects assigned. Reports were to be presented in the open meeting at 2:30 P.M.

The closing session of the conference began at 2:30 P.M.

Mrs. Van Hynning presided.

Father Willford of St. Peter's Church pronounced the invocation.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung and the Pledge of Allegiance recited.

A paper "Government by Law" was read by Mabel Willard.

Father Borgon of St. Andrew's Church delivered a stirring address on the awful stupidity and ghastly cruelty of war. Paraphrasing the saying that "The Bourbons of France never forgot anything and never learned anything", he said the administration in Washington "forgot everything and learned nothing."

Reports of the Committees were read. Resolutions adopted. Telegrams were sent to Col. Lindbergh, Congressman Sweeney, The Republican National Chairman, Joe. Martin, and the Democratic National Chairman, Edward Flynn and Senator MacKellar.

The Battle Hymn of the Republic was sung by all.

The conference closed.

of the
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Members of the Committee:

Beatrice Brown - Women United New York, N. Y. Chairman
Mrs. Julu Avery - Mothers of Minnesota - Minneapolis, Minn. State President
Mrs. Marie Lohle - Defenders of George Pittsburgh, Penna. Secretary
Washington's Principles
Mrs. Minnie Fischer - Mothers Mobilize Milwaukee, Wis. Nat'l President
Against War
Mrs. Phyllis G. Byron - National Peace Army Crusade Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin - Defenders of the Constitution - New York, N. Y.
of the United States

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE:

OBJECT: To consolidate the efforts of all organizations working to defend and preserve our Constitution and American form of government.

OFFICERS: President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary and Treasurer. Officers to be elected once a year by the Board of Directors.

HEADQUARTERS: The headquarters shall be in Washington. We invite all organizations who are working to keep out of foreign wars.

DIRECTORS: Directors and officers shall be limited to women. Forty-eight directors, one from each state, each organization to appoint an elector, such electors to choose state director. The Board meetings shall be held not less than once a year on the call of the President on a notice of not less than two weeks. Failure of the President to call such meeting, the Board of Directors may convene at their own discretion.

FINANCE: Each organization present shall contribute \$10.00 towards the organization and report to Mrs. Kaeke within ten days their acceptance of this organization.

MEMBERSHIP: A majority of the Board shall have the right to request the withdrawal of any board member or officer, after a hearing, who has been proven disloyal to the organization's Constitution.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

Members of Committee

Mrs. H. P. Pike, Forest City, Iowa.
Ruby Wacker, Garner, Iowa.
Mrs. Edna L. Moriarty, Los Angeles, Calif. National Peace Army Crusade.
Mrs. Eva Kleinman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Beatrice M. Knowles, Chairman, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Helene E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Katherine M. Sutter, Flint, Mich. Neutral Mothers of America.

Resolutions adopted:

We mothers, representing the various mothers organizations throughout this nation, assembled in Chicago this twenty seventh day of September, 1941, herewith reaffirm and declare our belief in the rights and principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and

Whereas, the Declaration of Independence affirms that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and

Whereas, the preamble of the Constitution states these principles: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution, and

Whereas, the Constitution incorporates the principle that, "An act done by an official body in excess of his or its legal competence, is simply void and should be so regarded by even the meanest citizen," and

Whereas, we believe this war to be ~~another phase of the struggle for power~~ ~~and the domination of a few over the many~~, a struggle for power for a few and slavery for the many, and

Whereas, the President and Congress of the United States are elected and paid by the people, and under oath, are bound to represent them, and

Whereas, the President and his administration while proclaiming their intention of exporting the four freedoms to the rest of the world, are consistently denying them and abridging them here in the United States,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, mothers of the United States, in association with the rest of the patriotic citizens, are duty bound to regain our

Report of Resolutions Committee #3

representative form of government provided by the Constitution, and

Be it further resolved that we hereby demand that Congress refuse to repeal the Neutrality Act, that

Congress refuse further appropriations under the Lend-Lease Bill,

Congress stop further action on the Search and Seizure Act and any other measure giving dictatorial powers to the President.

That Congress repeal the Unconstitutional, iniquitous Lend-Lease Bill.

That Congress repeal the shameful Conscription Act, or the Selective Service Act, as it was termed to mislead the people.

That Congress banish from our Capitol all British propagandists and foreign agents and the arrogant foreign nobility, who lacking the courage to remain with their people and fight for their liberation, are striving to push their responsibilities upon the American people, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Congressmen in the respective districts represented by the delegates to this conference.

Report of Resolutions Committee - Sept. 28th.

We mothers and women of America, assembled here in the City of Chicago, Illinois this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1941, after due deliberation and discussion, have formally and unanimously adopted the following resolutions: -

Whereas, the Constitution of these United States and the independence of our country have been jeopardized by the overt acts of our Chief Executive, the President of the United States, and

WHEREAS, our American boys have in time of peace, been conscripted and placed in camps unsuited to their safety and welfare, contrary to the Constitution which reserves to the States alone the power of draft and then only for insurrection or invasion, and

Whereas, our friendly relations with other peoples of the world have been unduly jeopardized and the neutrality of these United States, has been unduly destroyed, and

Whereas, our navy, our merchant ships, our airplanes, tanks, guns and other implements of war have been given to a foreign government under the guise of defense, thus leaving our own shores unprotected from an invader and without due process of law, and for other and various breaches of oath of office,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Congress of the United States shall by this demand of the people bring impeachment proceedings against the President of these United States for high crimes and treason, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that American boys shall at once be marshalled out of service and returned peacefully to their homes; that all men now in foreign lands be at once returned to these shores, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we, women and mothers of America, motivated solely by the welfare of our country, do admonish the Congress to proceed at once and without delay to the fulfillment of these resolutions.

Members.

Mrs. E. V. Dodge, Chicago, Ill., Chairman.

Laura Ingalls - Burbank, California.

Mrs. Marie Randby - Women United, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Philip Monreal - United Mothers of America, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Grace Keefe - We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Young - Service Mothers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

It is generally recognized that the main purpose, the most valuable result to be achieved by this conference is **CONCERTED ACTION**.

The action involved in this program must, of necessity, take place on two fronts - **THE WASHINGTON FRONT**, where thousands possibly, will operate. **THE HOME FRONT**, where millions of members are available.

ACTION IN WASHINGTON.

A march on Washington is to be started - 500 women from the East are prepared to be in the Capitol not later than October 10th. This will be the vanguard of a mighty army.

To carry out such an undertaking successfully, headquarters must be established in the Capitol. A line of communication must be established to keep **THE HOME FRONT** advised. It is proposed to issue a daily bulletin "Light" from the Capitol to be sent to the heads of the various groups.

In Washington activities will include:

Visits to Congressmen, bringing messages from constituents.

Assembly in caucus rooms in Capitol, which can be secured by favorable Congressmen.

Trail Congressmen, wearing black veils, particularly outstanding warmongers, Pepper, Glass, Knox, Stinson, etc.

"Nationwide Prayer in the Public Square"

Assemble on Capitol steps to kneel and pray, led by clergyman.

Simultaneously throughout the nation, the **HOME FRONT** will join in prayer.

Word will go out to all members to assemble in key places, block traffic if necessary and join in this nationwide prayer.

Headquarters will keep groups advised of possibilities for testifying at Committee hearings. Much valuable work can be done in these hearings.

ACTION ON THE HOME FRONT

First we considered the weapons at our disposal.

We control enormous purchasing power - 85% of the spending done by women.

We have the ballot.

We are informed - knowledge is power.

Let - Purchasing power - this can be withheld or used to advance our cause.

A silent strike is advocated on one day of the week; we will neither buy nor go out of doors on this day, except when absolutely unavoidable;

if necessary, we will fast.

A taxpayers' strike - refuse to pay taxes or buy bonds.

Why should we pay the salaries of a Congress that has abdicated. To give financial support to the program of this administration is to endorse their program of exploitation, draining this nation of its wealth and ultimately its manhood. This weapon must be used.

And - Political power - the ballot - focus attention on Congressional Districts.

We cannot exercise this power immediately but it is a most effective threat. Put pressure on political leaders to take a stand with us or be defeated in April.

3. Knowledge is Power.

"Education and Action" or "Light and Action" was our conference slogan. The lamp and the broom were pictured on our badges, symbolic of Light and Action. The education must be continuously carried on. Study clubs should be encouraged and books giving valuable facts combating current propaganda should be read and discussed at meetings.

Handbills should be distributed at churches, street corners, meetings, and door to door missionary work done.

Many vital facts can be brought to the public attention through these special pieces of literature - facts about our soldiers, conditions in camps, food prices, and exposures of graft and subversive activities. This is a way of reaching many people at little cost as thousands of handbills can be printed at very little cost.

Put pressure on clergymen - our spiritual leaders sometimes need to be informed - send them all the literature you get out.

Telegrams, Letters, TELEPHONE CALLS should be kept pouring into Washington. Long distance calls are most effective.

Picketing is often effective - particularly picketing homes of Congressmen. It is advisable to secure police protection in certain localities.

In order to keep lines of communication open between groups working for peace, we suggest the use of the weekly paper "The Chicago Leader" which now carries news of the activities of We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America. This paper will carry news of any groups who report their activities. Through the office of We, the Mothers, this material will be edited and sent in for weekly publication.

4. Numbers are essential.

Study your state - keep a map whereon you can indicate the progress of the peace groups in your State. Every Congressional District should have some active organization. Endeavor to get the cooperation of these groups in the plan proposed by this convention. Study methods of increasing attendance at your meetings; music is inspiring; peace groups can utilize the power of music as well as the militarists. Try and get local bands to furnish music at your meetings. Encourage the young people to take part in your meetings or form groups of their own.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the absolute necessity of loyal cooperation in this program for CONCERTED ACTION. Through the use of the weapons at our disposal, we can force the will of the people on the recalcitrant servants in Washington. Anyone who holds that a great people must stand helpless before a handful of public servants, who will submit to having their sons sent to slaughter and their children bound to slavery under a despotic dictatorship, is not worthy the name of American or the heritage of freedom bequeathed her.

**THE WOMEN OF AMERICA CAN AND WILL STOP THE WAR MAD MINORITY THAT IS TRYING TO LEAD
THIS NATION TO DESTRUCTION!**

REGISTRATION

NAME	STATE	ORGANIZATION
Mrs. Beatrice Brown	New York	Women United
Mrs. Marie Randby	New York	Women United
Mrs. Catherine B. Baldwin	New York	Defenders of the Constitution of U. S. A.
Mrs. M. V. Geib	Elmwood Pk. Ill.	
Olara Borguo	Mokena, Ill.	
Mrs. Etta Russell	Decatur, Ill.	
Mrs. Marie Brunicon	Waukegan, Ill.	
Mrs. H. B. Roberts	Highland Pk., Ill.	
Mrs. Ruth Cope	Highland Pk., Ill.	
Mrs. H. C. Olson	St. Paul, Minn.	Parents of America
Mrs. Lulu E. Avery	Minneapolis, Minn.	Mothers of Minnesota
Mrs. Eva Kleinman	Minneapolis, Minn.	Mothers of Minnesota
Mrs. Ida A. Connaly	Rochester, Minn.	Mothers of Minnesota
Mrs. Colletta O'Brien	Sewickley, Penna.	
Mrs. A. L. Collins	Pittsburgh, Penna.	Mothers of U. S. A.
Mrs. Marie Lohle	Pittsburgh, Penna.	Defenders of George Washington's Principles
Mrs. B. C. Schmidt	Dubuque, Iowa	Constitutional Government Club
Erna Tackor	Garner, Iowa	
Jane Tackor	Garner, Iowa	
Mrs. H. P. Pickor	Forest City, Iowa	
Ruby Tackor	Garner City, Iowa	
Mrs. B. M. Knowles	Detroit, Mich.	American Mothers
Margaret Darling	Detroit, Mich.	Mothers of the U. S. A.
Mrs. Rose Farber	Detroit, Mich.	Mothers of the U. S. A.
Katherine M. Sutter	Flint, Mich.	Neutral Mothers
Mrs. Alice Marvin	Detroit, Mich.	Mothers of the U. S. A.
Mrs. Minnie Fischer	Milwaukee, Wis.	Mothers Mobilizing Against War
Mrs. R. E. Houseman	Milwaukee, Wis.	Mothers Mobilizing Against War
Mrs. C. B. Becker	Milwaukee, Wis.	Mothers Mobilizing Against War
Mrs. Edna L. Moriarty	Los Angeles, Calif	Nat'l Peace Army Crusade
Miss Laura Ingalls	Burbank, Calif.	
Mrs. Phyllis G. Byron	Los Angeles, Calif	Nat'l Peace Army Crusade
Mrs. Frank Seidensticker	Indianapolis, Ind.	Service Mothers of America
Mrs. Paul C. Carpenter	Indianapolis, Ind.	" Inc.
Mrs. Minor Goulding	Indianapolis, Ind.	"
Mrs. Alex Clark	Indianapolis, Ind.	"
Mrs. A. R. Young	Indianapolis, Ind.	"
Mrs. Phillip Monreal	Cleveland Heights, O.	United Mothers of America
Mrs. David Stanley	Cleveland, Ohio	United Mothers of America
Mrs. Ethel Green	Cincinnati, Ohio	Mothers of Sons

A M E R I C A F I R S T C O M M I T T E E

TO ALL CHAPTERS:

RADIO BULLETIN

Have you asked your Con-
gressmen to join the
"Fighting" forces on
the air?

Have you asked your Sen-
ators to become active
in rally speeches?

TUESDAY

JOHN CUDAHY
from
Washington, D. C.

NOVEMBER 4

9:15 P. M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME

Mutual Network

TUESDAY

SENATOR NYE
from

NOVEMBER 4

Washington, D. C.

9:30 P. M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME

Mutual Network

"Let Us Have The Facts"

PLEASE CONTACT LOCAL STATIONS. ADVERTISE ALL

RADIO ADDRESSES. INFORM ALL MEMBERS

312,519

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DATE 9/4/84 BY SP5-B5/mk

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Page Hufty
Director of Organization

From: Richard A. Moore
National Publicity Director
America First Committee
141 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Wabash 6996

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATEMENT BY GENERAL R. E. WOOD, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

The rising tide of opposition to the President's war policy was never more clearly demonstrated than by the vote in the House of Representatives on revision of the Neutrality Law.

In order to prevent a vote of no-confidence, administration leaders were forced to apply every available type of political pressure. The narrow margin by which their so-called victory was achieved is eloquent proof that the American people will not stand for broken pledges and government by subterfuge much longer. Congress has served clear notice that the President must go slowly from now on or suffer repudiation from the people's representatives.

The result was so close that a shift of ten votes would have defeated the bill. A more important fact, however, is that those voting against the bill represented districts embracing approximately 50% of the voters of the United States.

Another significant aspect of the House vote is found in the fact that anti-war sentiment is spreading not only numerically but geographically. For the first time the opposition has made important inroads into the Democratic south, enlisting even such traditional southern Democrats as Hatton Summers, of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina, Chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee. The determination of the American people to stay out of the European war is not restricted to any particular area.

(more)

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The President's last-minute interference in the House debate by means of his letter to Speaker Rayburn was the greatest confession of weakness he has made to date. The message showed concern only with the reaction in foreign capitals --with never a thought for the American people. This letter was read to the assembled Representatives and was intended for public consumption. However, the American public is also entitled to know what information the President gave to those Democratic Congressmen who were so hurriedly called by the White House before the vote. Did the President tell them facts which he was unwilling to reveal to the other members of the House and to the people? If so, what is the justification for withholding this information from all but a select few.

The President can do much to restore public confidence by revealing the substance of these conversations immediately. The ugly rumor that the purpose was to obtain support by promises of federal jobs and patronage is having an unfortunate effect upon the nation. The mere suggestion that the Administration would use public funds as a means of influencing votes on an issue which involves life or death for millions of Americans is so repugnant that it should be authoritatively denied at once.

On behalf of the America First Committee, which represents the millions of Americans who wish to stay out of this war, I congratulate those Representatives who had the courage to vote in accordance with their conscience and will of the electorate. Their stout refusal to succumb to political pressure and manufactured hysteria gives new hope to the millions who have nothing to offer except their gratitude and their votes.

The America First Committee has worked against heavy odds. With yesterday's vote we attained a new height in solidarity. To that growing group of Congressmen who put their obligation to the people above obligation to anyone else we pledge our unswerving support. And to that dwindling number who persist in putting partisanship and politics above their pledges to the people we say: "We will meet you at the polls."

A M E R I C A F I R S T C O M M I T T E E

WE ARE AT OUR GREATEST STRENGTH

Thursday, Nov. 13, 1941 the House of Representatives voted to repeal the Neutrality Act 212 to 194.

It was the greatest division of Congressional opinion on a war involvement question that this country has ever seen.

The switch of ten men would have meant repudiation of the Administration's foreign policy.

Actually the number of Representatives who opposed this war measure was 200. There were 6 paired against the repeal. (The entire vote against the Lend-Lease Bill, including pairs, was 167. We have gained 33 Congressmen.)

For the first time in this fight the solid south has cast votes against a war measure. Votes from eight southern states were recorded.

The Democratic Chairmen of three important House Committees broke with the Administration and voted against repeal. They are Hatton Summers, Chairman of Judiciary Committee, Robert L. Doughton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Joseph Mansfield Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

According to reliable Washington sources the pressure exerted on wavering Congressmen by the Administration Wednesday night and Thursday was terrific. The statement of Representative Tinkham, Mass., given out before the vote, was typical of the thought and conversation circulating about the Capital: "They may be able to persuade enough members to vote against their honest convictions. They are using every kind of White House pressure. We hear they are promising judgeships, postmasterhips and all sorts of things to win votes."

Still by your letters, wires and phone calls 200 men voted with us.

The day preceding the vote the volume of mail delivered to Congress was reported to be a nine year high. The day of the vote the number of telegrams received smashed all records.

We are now at our greatest strength both among the people and in Congress!

The fight for American freedom has just begun!

4/29/85 SP8BGL/JS #245235

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Comp #242, 942

Organization Department

264,380 9145346/06/COL 4-23-86

318,519
SP8BGL/JS
10-18-90

A M E R I C A F I R S T C O M M I T T E E

*** JUST 30 DAYS LEFT ***
until the Christmas Season

CHRISTMAS — THE SEASON OF PEACE — IS NOT FAR OFF

YOUR COLUMBUS DAY EFFORTS WERE GRATIFYING.

MEETINGS, RALLIES, SERMONS, AND RADIO BROADCASTS DURING ARMISTICE WEEK ENABLED THE AMERICA FIRST CAUSE TO BE HEARD BY MILLIONS IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY.

OUR CHRISTMAS WEEK ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE EVEN MORE TREMENDOUS.

SO

START PLANNING NOW TO HAVE A RALLY
SOME TIME DURING THE WEEK OF DECEMBER 15TH.

INVITE YOUR LOCAL MINISTERS AND PRIESTS (per attached sample) TO
JOIN IN A CRUSADE FOR A PEACE OFFENSIVE.

APPLY NOW TO YOUR LOCAL RADIO STATIONS FOR
TIME DURING THAT WEEK AND HAVE OUTSTANDING
LOCAL MEMBERS BROADCAST SPECIAL CHRISTMAS
MESSAGES.

URGE TWO OR THREE CLERGYMEN, WHO ARE EITHER MEMBERS OF YOUR CHAPTER
OR ARE SYMPATHETIC TO OUR AIMS, TO APPLY FOR TIME UNDER THEIR OWN
NAMES, AND BROADCAST THEIR VIEWS DURING THIS — THE GREATEST OF ALL
SEASONS.

*** JUST 30 DAYS LEFT ***
until the Christmas Season

THE TIME TO START IS NOW.

4/29/85 30806/10/15 #245238
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/84 BY SP6-BK/juk
Camp #242, 842

Wm. S. Foulis, Chairman
Speakers' Bureau

4-23-86 9145366/AG/CA 264,350

318,519
5285166
10-19-90

A M E R I C A F I R S T C O M M I T T E E

TO ALL CHAPTER CHAIRMEN:

ISOLATIONIST

"We must be safe from undue foreign pressure. We simply cannot afford to confide the safety of our country to the passions of the panic of any foreign nation which may be facing some desperate crisis. All history has proved the peril of being dependent upon a foreign state for home defense instead of upon one's right arm."

Winston Churchill, 1934
"While England Slept"

4/29/85 SP8BTJ/CLJ #245238
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Comp #242,942

264,350 9145JFC/CLJ/CL

Page Hufty
Director of Organization

4-23-26

318,519 SP8BTJ/CLJ

10-18-90

HERE IS YOUR FIGHT: - DELUGE YOUR FRIENDLY AND WOBBLY SENATOR WITH MAIL ASKING FOR BUT ONE THING - - - A FULL AND COMPLETE DEBATE ON THE NEUTRALITY ACT REVISIONS.

America First Committee

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS ★ 141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD ★ CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WABASH 6000

GEN. ROBERT E. WOOD, ACTING CHAIRMAN
JANET AYER FAIRBANK, VICE-CHAIRMAN

October 17, 1941

R. DOUGLAS STUART JR., DIRECTOR
J. SANFORD OTIS, TREASURER

National Committee

TO ALL CHAPTER CHAIRMEN:

CHESTER BOWLES
DR. A. J. CARLSON
WILLIAM H. CASTLE
MRS. BENNETT CHAMP CLARK
IRVIN S. COBB
JOHN T. FLYNN
BISHOP WILBUR E. HAMMAKER
GEN. THOMAS HAMMOND
JAY C. HORNEL
GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON
CLAY JUDSON
KATHRYN LEWIS
CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
ALICE ROOSEVELT LONGWORTH
FRANK B. LOWDEN
THOMAS H. MCCARTER
RAY MCKAID
MRS. JOHN P. MARQUAND
STERLING MORTON
KATHLEEN MORRIS
GEORGE H. PEEK
AMOS E. E. PINGROTT
WILLIAM H. DEGREY
LOUIS J. TADEN
MRS. BURTON K. WHEELER
DR. GEORGE H. WHIPPLE
MAJOR ALFORD J. WILLIAMS

Due to the outstanding success of our Columbus Day efforts, when better than 100,000 persons heard speeches espousing the non-intervention cause and millions listened to "our side" through radio broadcasts in strategic centers of the nation, we have decided to launch an "all out" campaign culminating on Armistice Day.

Since on that day bands will be playing, airplanes roaring overhead, etc., it is imperative that we launch a counter offensive — so please — without further delay — apply now to all your local radio stations for time on that date.

Have a member of your committee, some prominent businessman or outstanding member of the clergy make the address. We will send you a suggested speech but act now. Contact your station managers.

In the meantime, appoint a committee and have them contact the secretary of every civic club in your city to arrange for a speech — even if its only 10 minutes — at one of their luncheons between now and November 11th. Issue press releases (to papers and radio stations alike) after each speech is made.

If you encounter too much difficulty let us know and we will do everything to help — But act now — There must not be a second Armistice Day for these United States! ! !

4/29/85 SP8 BTJ/LS #245238
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8 BTJ/LS
Cmp #242,942

William S. Foulis, Chairman
National Speakers' Bureau

269,350 9145 JFC/OL/CL 4-23-86
318,519 SP8 BTJ/CL 10-18-90

A M E R I C A F I R S T C O M M I T T E E

ARMISTICE DAY

ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, IS A LIVING TESTIMONY OF THE CAUSE
FOR WHICH WE ARE FIGHTING.

THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE IS BENDING EVERY EFFORT TO MAKE THIS
ARMISTICE DAY CONVEY THE POWERFUL MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA
THAT WE MUST KEEP OUT OF THIS PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR.

What efforts has your chapter made to prepare an Armistice Day program?

Have you arranged for a city rally with a nationally prominent
speaker?

Have you arranged district rallies with local speakers?

Have you arranged for radio time on all local stations for
non-interventionist speakers in your city? (Prepared Armistice
Day radio script will be furnished to chapters.)

Have you contacted your local friendly American Legion Post
in order to plan a joint celebration? (Ex. laying of wreath
on memorial to war dead plus non-intervention speech.)

Have you prepared your copy for a newspaper advertisement to
be run in local papers on Armistice Day?

Have you written your "spot announcement commercials" to be
run on local radio stations?

PLEASE KEEP US INFORMED OF YOUR PREPARATIONS FOR THIS DAY. WE WILL

BE HAPPY TO ASSIST YOU IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE.

William S. Paulis, Chairman
National Speakers' Bureau

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8-BT/jrk

Comp# 242, 142

264,350 9/45 JF6/06/06 4-23-86

318,319

SP8BTS/CL

10-18-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8-BT/jrk

Comp# 242, 142

264,350 9/45 JF6/06/06 4-23-86

YOUR ★★★ ★★★ RALLY

1. SHOULD START NOT LATER THAN 8:00 P.M.
2. NATIONAL SPEAKERS SHOULD COMMENCE NOT LATER THAN 8:30.
3. IMPORTANT LOCAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR CITY AND CIVIC OUTLOOK SHOULD BE GIVEN SPEAKER PROMPTLY UPON HIS OR HER ARRIVAL.
4. A DETAILED REPORT OF YOUR RALLY SHOULD BE SENT TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

START PLANNING NOW TO HAVE
A MAMMOTH RALLY DURING THE
WEEK OF D E C E M B E R 15

Wm. S. Foulis, Chairman
Speakers' Bureau

4/29/85 SP8BTJ/CL 245238
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CL
Comp #242,942

264,350 9145 SP8 BTJ/CL
318,519 SP8 BTJ/CL 10-18-90
4-23-86

THE FOLLOWING IS A LETTER WE SUGGEST YOU SEND ONLY TO THE LEADING CLERGY-
MAN IN EACH CHURCH IN YOUR CITY OR DISTRICT. IT IS ONLY CONSISTENT WITH
THE DIGNITY OF THESE MEN THAT YOU MAKE INDIVIDUAL COPIES OF THIS LETTER.

Dear Father, Reverend, or Mr. _____:

In times of national confusion caused by calamitous social upheavals, it is necessary for the people more than ever to turn to their leaders for guidance. On all sides men in public office have been found guilty of wholesale betrayal of public confidence, of public trust, of public well-being. It is becoming increasingly evident that the people no longer know to whom they can turn. This grave situation occasions an obligation incumbent on the clergy of our nation - the leaders of our spiritual welfare who yet have the full confidence of the people. It is the obligation to speak out and tell the people what they must do in these times of national stress.

The world has gone far from the ideals of Christ. Therein lies the explanation for our present state of universal catastrophe - the greater has been the retreat from Christ, the greater has been the retreat from civilization, from culture, from the principles of goodness, of truth, and of justice. If there is to be salvation of mankind, it will be through a return to the principles of Christianity, and it is your responsibility as leaders to lead us back.

Soon the Christmas season will be here. There will be little significance in this event unless it is given real significance by you, our leaders. As true Americans, needing, begging guidance, we ask you to make a special effort during this time to instruct the people what they must do in these times. Reason has been lost, war hysteria has torn charity from men's hearts - our leaders must keep their heads and their hearts, guide them by example, show them the inherent fallacy of seeking peace by inviting destruction.

There is an old axiom which sums up well what people must be told: "Operatio sequitur esse." Unless we have preserved the principles of Christianity here, the principles of justice and charity, unless we forego destruction and wholesale mass slaughter, then we shall never be able to lead others back to peace, to Democracy, nor to Christ.

#245238
Sincerely yours,

Chairman, _____ Chapter
America First Committee

4/29/85 SP8 BTJ/S
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DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8 BTJ/fmk

Case #247,442
261,350 9143 JFE/AG/CAL
319 519 SP8 BTJ/CAL 4-23-86
10-18-90

Bulletin #690
November 18, 1941

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

*** JUST 30 DAYS LEFT ***
until the Christmas Season

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SEASONS.

*** JUST 30 DAYS LEFT ***
until the Christmas Season

318,519
SP8BTJ/OL
10-18-40

THE TIME TO START IS NOW

4/29/85 SP8BTJ/OL #245235
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8BTJ/OL
Camp #242,942

Wm. E. Foulis, Chairman
Speakers' Bureau

264,350

9145 JFS/OL/OL 4-23-86

1982

8-7-67
★

To enter the wars now
raging in Europe, Asia and Africa
would be an act of national folly
from which our country must be
spared!

318,519
SP8 BTJ/cal
16-18-90

★ #245238

4/29/85 SP8 BTJ/cal
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cal

Comp # 246,942

4-23-86 9145 JF/cal 264,350

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

1806 Board of Trade Building

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PUBLICATION FILE

9-2

This collection of cartoons by Mr. John T. McCutcheon, Pulitzer Prize Cartoonist, was originally published in the Chicago Tribune and is here reproduced by special permission. All rights are reserved by the Chicago Tribune.

A PLATFORM TO WHICH EVERY AMERICAN CAN, SUBSCRIBE



The America First Committee was formed by a group of citizens gravely concerned over our country's alarming drift toward war.

Every member shares the firm conviction that the preservation of American liberties and the future of democracy itself depend on keeping out of foreign wars.

NOTE: The principles of the America First Committee heartily approve all possible aid to Britain permitted under the provisions of the Neutrality Act, but we oppose aid beyond the limits of that Act, sometimes mis-called "aid short of war".

HOW TO TELL THE PROPAGANDA



If it makes you so mad you want to get into the war at once—



—just remember that's the very kind of stuff the clever propagandist is trying to send out.

In these critical weeks, the Interventionists lead us step by step closer to actual warfare—with its disastrous consequences, sure to affect the lives of every living American.

Now is the time when every citizen faces a tremendous responsibility to **THINK STRAIGHT** in a world gone mad with war—to **MAKE THE WISE DECISION** in a whirlwind of propaganda such as never before has confused the thinking of a neutral nation.

THE UNDERTOW WILL DO THE REST



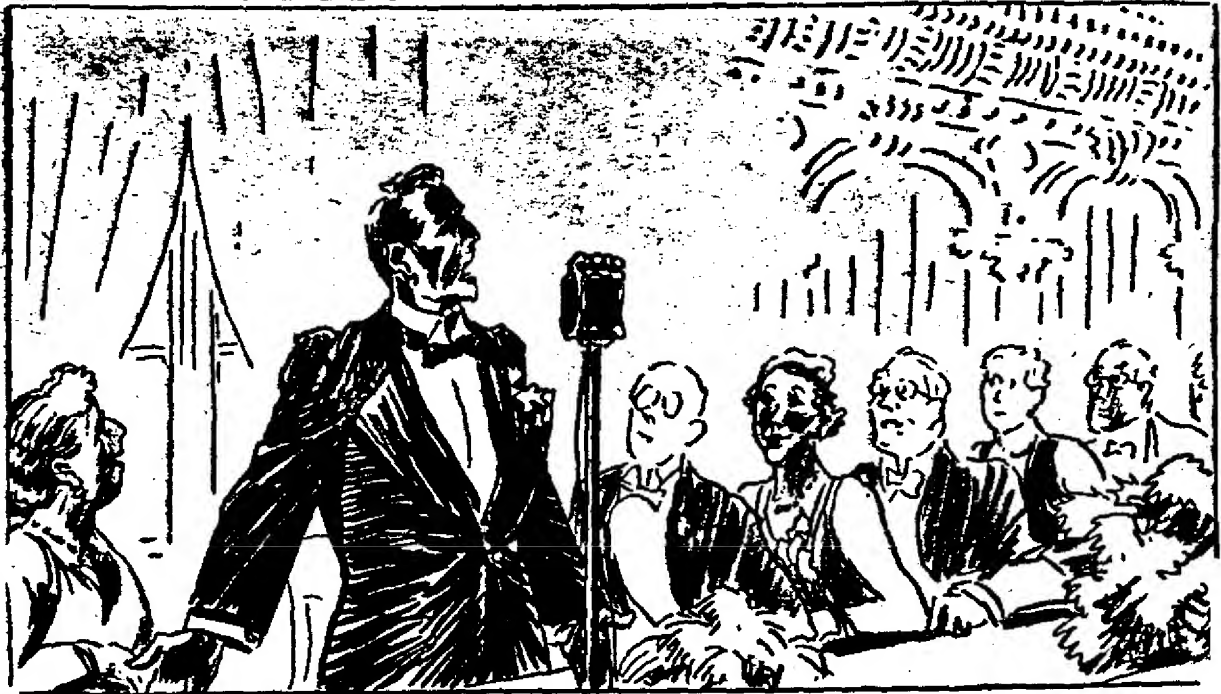
The grim choice between Peace or War should be fairly and honestly placed before the people.

Instead the Internationalists have deliberately confused the issue with that flexible phrase "aid short of war."

The America First Committee gladly extends to Britain the tremendous facilities of our private production under the provisions of our Neutrality Act.

But we oppose shipment in American merchant vessels convoyed by American warships. This would not be aid short of war. It would be WAR!

WE'VE AD EXCHANGE PROFESSORS - WHY NOT EXCHANGE PROPAGANDISTS?



British speakers are allowed to come here and fill us with their brand of 100 per cent British propaganda—
 "Ladies and gentlemen—or may I say, fellow Anglo-Saxons! Civilization is facing its greatest test! Democracy stands at the barricades, breasts bared to defend all those nations which, like us, love peace and justice. We know your sympathies are with us and that you will cheer us on as we fight for the safety of your homes!"



Supposing American speakers from West of Long Island went over and tried to give the British some of our American brand of propaganda—

"Gentlemen—I note with interest that you always say civilization is in danger whenever you get into a war. That is not strictly accurate. As long as America keeps its senses and stays out of your European wars there will be a fair amount of civilization left—but not the kind we fought to save in the last big European war. We Americans remember that rescue very well. We remember the shocking ingratitude, the sickening disappointments, not to mention other things, that the saving of civilization brought. We are keeping out of this war as the best way of saving our kind of civilization."

The leaders of the United States are trustees for the future of over 130,000,000 Americans. They must be realists, unswayed by our admiration and friendship for Britain or our hatred of Totalitarianism.

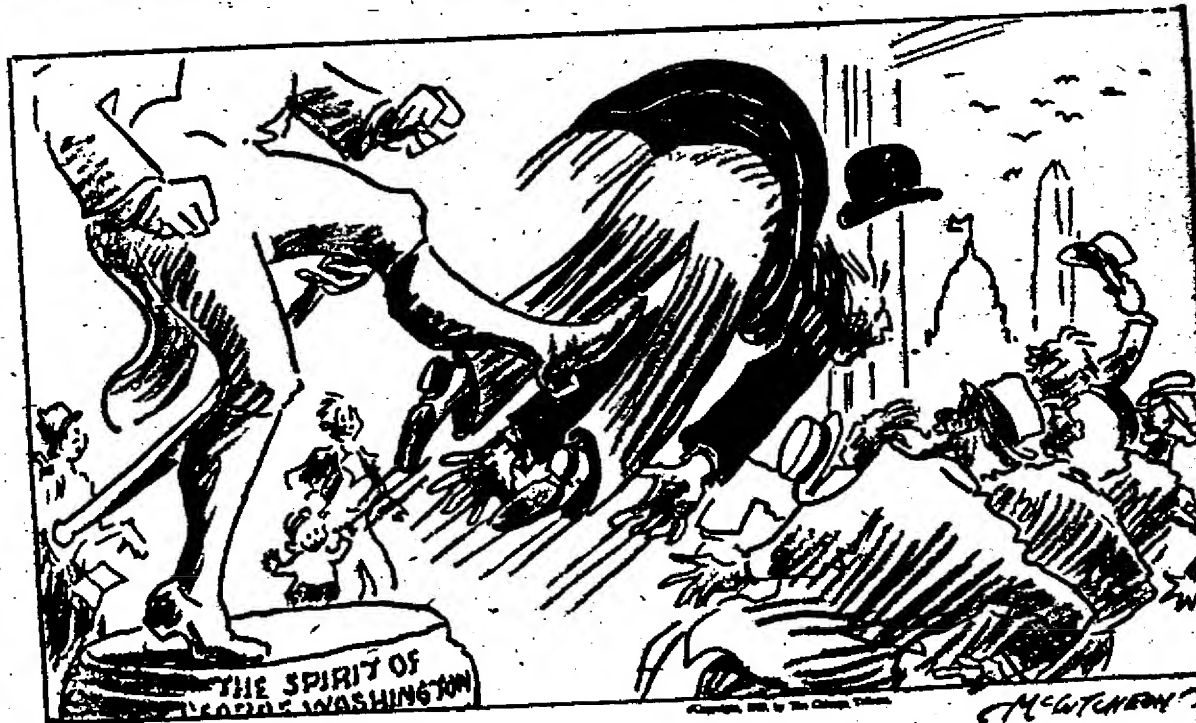
They must realize that the basic American democratic liberties, which the Interventionists tell us are at stake, would be instantly suspended and permanently threatened if we go to war.

The hope of Democracy throughout the world lies in a PEACEFUL America, strong and unafraid.

IT SHOULD BE MADE UNPOPULAR IN THIS COUNTRY—



—For war wishers to pave the way for—



—American entanglement in future wars.

The Interventionists have carefully built up the mistaken belief that our entry into the war is inevitable—that if we must fight sooner or later, we might as well fight now.

This is clever propaganda—but it is ridiculous when subjected to the light of reason.

If we enter this war, it will be because we CHOOSE to enter. No nation and no group of nations can ever successfully attack a PREPARED America. And they realize that fact!

THE BIG PARADE



The America First Committee believes that if we enter the war we will eventually win. But we will face the most difficult military problem in all history in attacking and conquering the forces of Germany and her allies on their own front.

The costs and consequences will be disastrous—human, social and material. There can be no true victors in such a war. The victors, as always, will be Death, Debt and Depression.

THE HIGH COST OF FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS



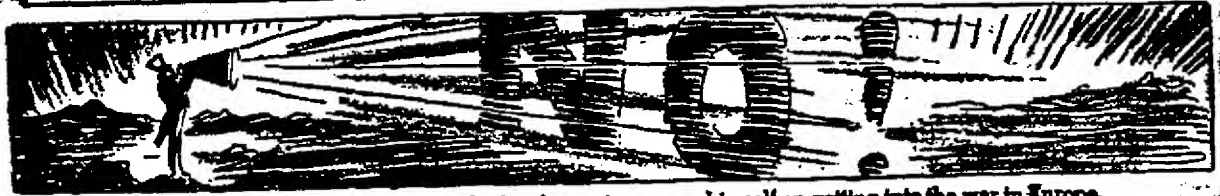
The last time we went to war for the ideals of democracy we got off lightly. But war settles nothing.

The spawn of that war was Communism, Nazism and Fascism. No less than eight distinct wars have arisen in Europe during the past twenty years to resettle the same eternal quarrels.

American costs of the last war now add up to one-quarter of our national debt. So that every one of us who pays Federal taxes—direct or indirect—is still paying for the last war.

THE WAY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ALWAYS HAVE VOTED

and the way they would undoubtedly vote today if given the chance.



When the American voter in 1916 had a chance to express himself on getting into the war in Europe.



When the United States senate voted on entangling our country in an Anglo-French-American alliance.



When the United States senate voted on the ratification of the Versailles treaty.



When the country voted on the league of nations issue in 1920.



When our Interventionists tried to entangle the U. S. still further in Europe by keeping American troops on the Rhine.



And if congress ever votes to send American men to fight in Europe again, it will be in defiance of the profound convictions of an overwhelming majority of our people.

The great majority of the American people do not want this war. They do not believe that the mission of America is to police the world. They do not think that we are called upon to enforce our ideas on other peoples by force of arms. Good Americans know our job is here at home—to strengthen and improve the working of our own democracy. And when Peace comes, a strong, healthy America will be the sole hope of a war-torn world.

MOTHER'S DAY



When Charles Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry were sent as American ambassadors to protest to France against unjust treatment on the high seas, Ambassador Pinckney used these ringing words to Foreign Minister Talleyrand.



Today the overwhelming majority of American mothers will paraphrase those historic, undying words.

The Interventionists try to delude us with the promise that even if their efforts bring us into the war, there will be no A. E. F.—that planes and ships and other tools of war will be enough.

That was the promise last time. It was false then. It is false today.

When the United States goes to war, it goes in to win. A deadlock will never satisfy us. We will want a decisive victory. And that means men as well as machines—men enough to destroy the most powerful military machine ever developed, entrenched upon a continent 3,000 miles away.

Added Note

AFTER the preceding interview was completed, the President and Secretary Hull again reiterated their views. The President stated, "... International commerce in a world dominated by totalitarianism would never be carried on for the mutual benefit of all ... Therefore, it is idle for us to talk of future foreign trade unless we are prepared now to defend the principles upon which it is and must be based." This statement is on a par with his grandiose utterance about our enforcing the "four freedoms everywhere in the world."

Secretary Hull sets up five peace points:

1. "Extreme nationalism must not again be permitted to express itself in excessive trade restrictions.
2. "Nondiscrimination in international commercial relations must be the rule, so that international trade may grow and prosper.
3. "Raw material supplies must be available to all nations without discrimination.
4. "International agreements regulating the supply of commodities must be so handled as to protect fully the interests of the consuming countries and their people.
5. "The Institutions and arrangements of international finance must be so set up that they lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continual development of all countries, and permit payment through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries."

If the President's statement and the Secretary's five points mean anything, they mean world free trade, with the United States acting as underwriter and director general even if such fanaticism drags us into war.

G. N. P.

Principles of America First Committee

1. Our first duty is to keep America out of foreign wars. Our entry would only destroy democracy, not save it. "The path to war is a false path to freedom."
2. Not by acts of war abroad but by preserving and extending democracy at home can we aid democracy and freedom in other lands.
3. In 1917 we sent our American ships into the war zone and this led us to war. In 1941 we must keep our naval convoys and merchant vessels on this side of the Atlantic.
4. We must build a defense, for our own shores, so strong that no foreign power or combination of powers can invade our country, by sea, air or land.
5. Humanitarian aid is the duty of a strong, free country at peace. With proper safeguard for the distribution of supplies, we should feed and clothe the suffering and needy people of England, the other democracies, and the occupied countries.

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

INDEPENDENCE DAY SHOULD BE A WAY OF NATIONAL UNITY



It took a long, hard fight to win our unity and independence from Europe and its wars.



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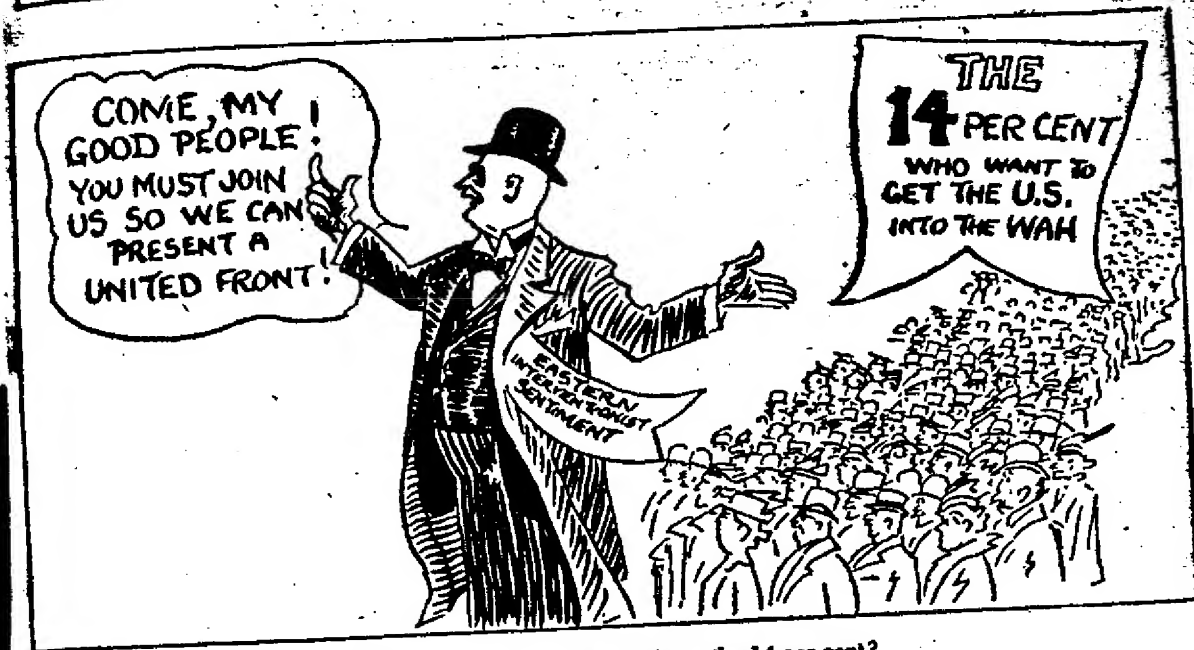
Can we retain our unity and our independence when there is a small, but active, minority striving to get the nation back into Europe and its wars?

We must all realize that even the most ardent Interventionist will not promise us that *this* war will be the last one.

Should we become involved in war, we also find ourselves involved in the unending aftermath. We shall be a part of the explosive quarrels that spring up with clock-like regularity after the Peace Treaty is signed.

Let us unite in our adherence to the time-honored American policy of Independence of Europe and its affairs.

WHICH IS THE BEST WAY OF SECURING NATIONAL UNITY—



—let the 86 per cent go over and join the 14 per cent?

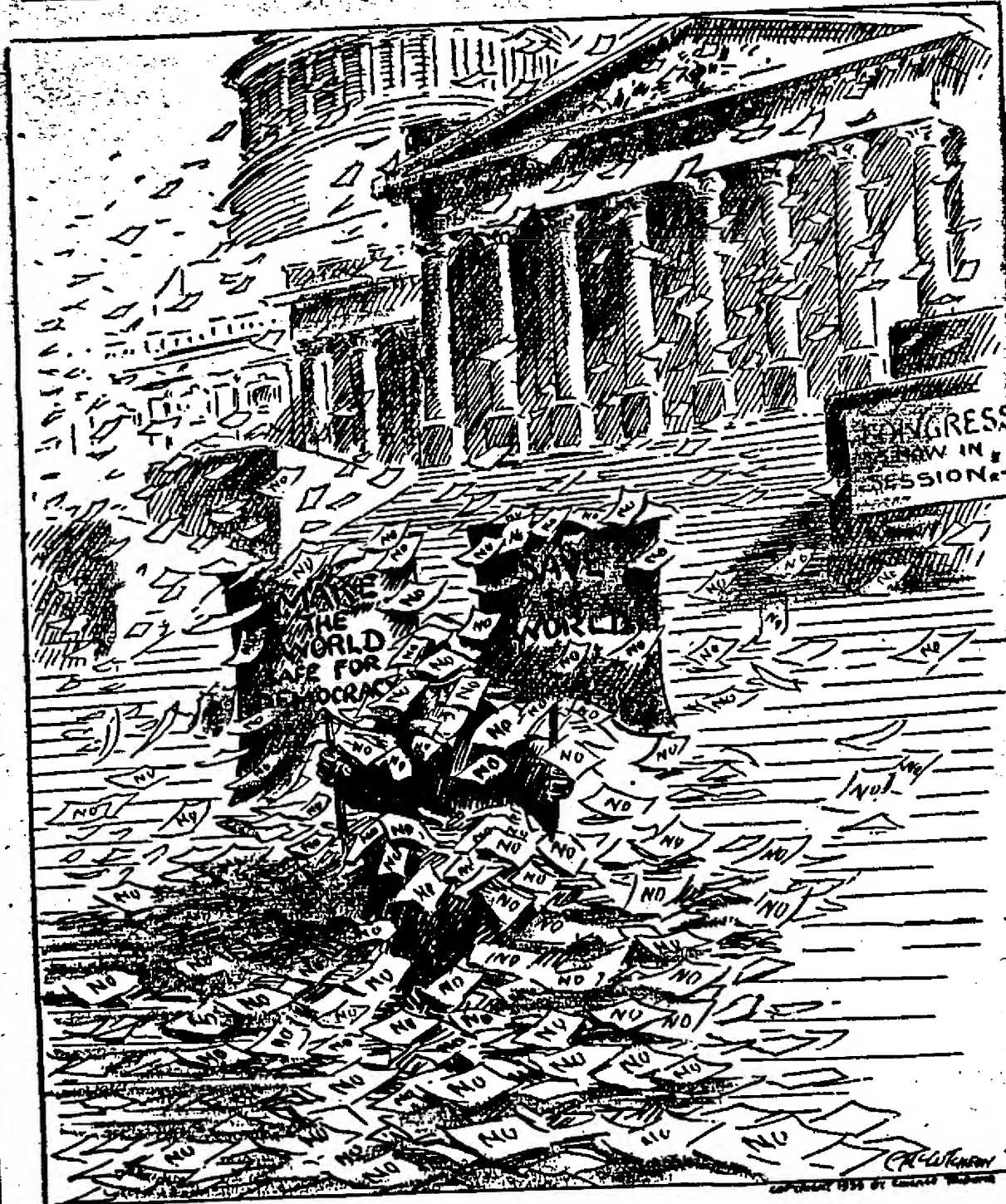


—or let the 14 per cent go over and join the 86 per cent?

For many months that small minority of Americans, eager to have us go to war regardless of the costs, had things their own way. They bombarded the public through the press and over the radio with their hysterical arguments. They made those who differed with them feel like a small, voiceless and ineffective group. But now the America First Committee is giving a voice to the many millions of loyal and patriotic Americans who believe we must keep out of war. We are the majority!

A BIG NO STORM IN WASHINGTON

The Country Doesn't Seem to Want That Kind of Saving.



Perhaps the most important objective of the America First Committee is to consolidate that great mass of American public opinion that stands firmly opposed to involvement in the present war.

Letters and telegrams from good citizens in every one of the United States are pouring into Washington—addressed to Congress and the Administration.

So the will of the people is becoming unmistakable—a clear-cut mandate for Peace.

AN UNJITTERED PORTRAYAL OF THE NATIONAL SITUATION



If it's for home defense the ladies will all be rooting.



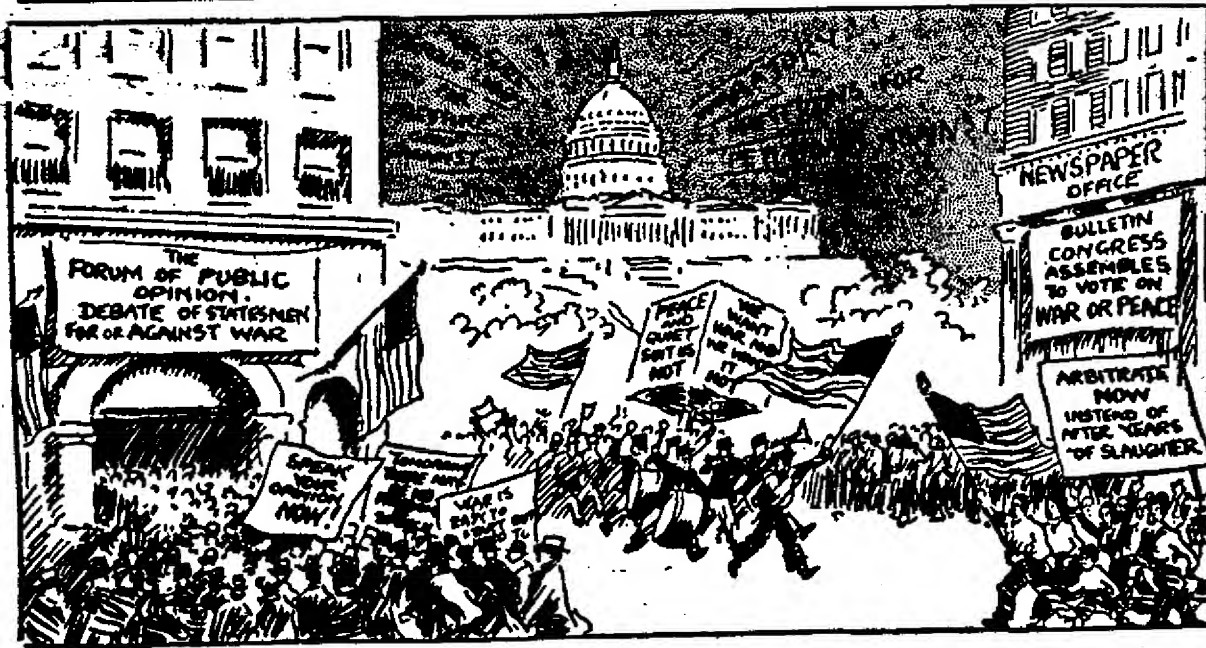
If it's for the defense of other nations 3,000 miles away, a sensational restraint of rooting.

The President of the United States stands ready to carry out the will of the people. The Congress is in Washington to enforce your wishes.

But the pressure of the Interventionists has been enormous. Their strength, concentrated in the nation's capital and a few Eastern cities, has given a false impression of their numbers.

Now all forty-eight states are speaking out! The tide is unmistakably turning toward Peace.

ONE OF THE IRONIC FEATURES OF A WAR BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP IS—



—the fact that as soon as such a war is declared, the



—democracy at once has to suspend most of the constitutional rights we are fighting for and immediately has to clamp down the harsh restraints of dictatorship for the duration of the war.

As individuals, it is our right to hate Totalitarianism and all its wrongs. But we cannot destroy that philosophy of life by making war upon it. We cannot destroy among other peoples a form of government that they have chosen and continue to maintain for themselves.

The human liberties that make up our democratic way of life must be preserved here in America.

At the very outbreak of war, all of our liberties must be suspended. For how long? After the war is over they may be returned to us. How many of them? And in what form?

Remember, it is war that breeds dictatorships! The ideals we go to war to protect are the first that we must relinquish when war comes.

**THIS DOCTRINE, IF ADOPTED AND IMPARTIALLY ADHERED TO,
IS THE ONLY FOREIGN POLICY THAT WILL KEEP THE
UNITED STATES OUT OF ENDLESS TROUBLE**



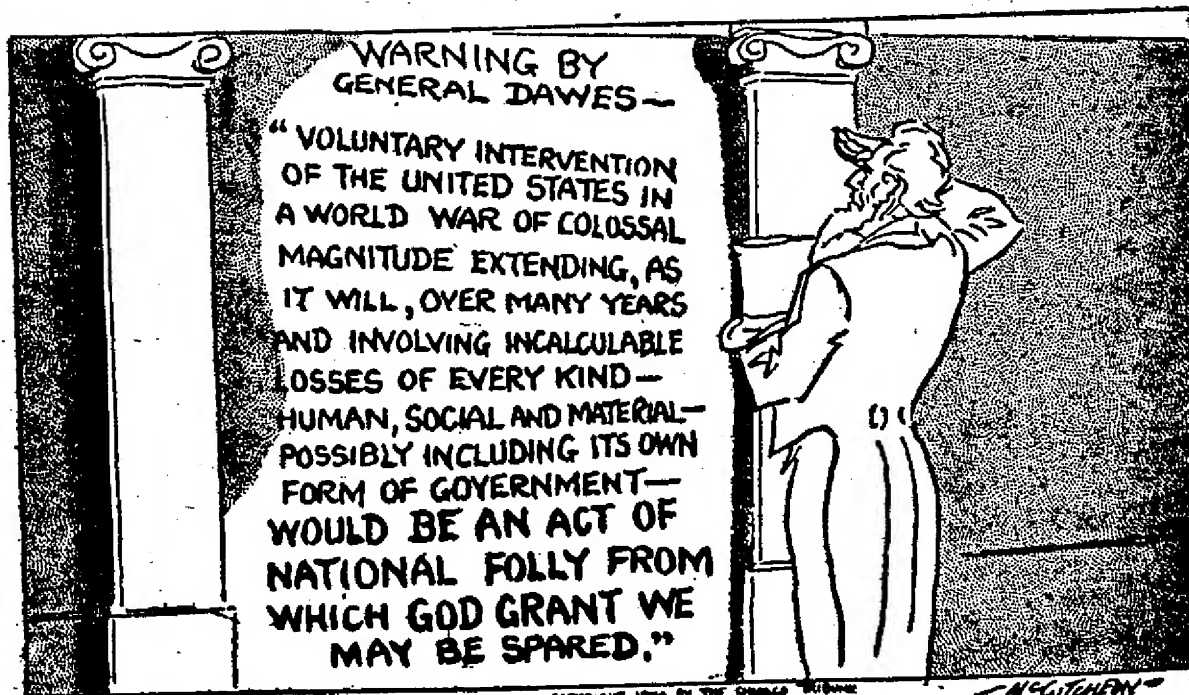
If you support the principles of the America First Committee, you may be called an Isolationist. But no man can truthfully be called an Isolationist who stands ready to extend humanitarian aid to peoples of England and the small democracies—and when Peace shall come, to help rebuild the world along saner lines.

The Monroe Doctrine, keystone of American Foreign Policy for over a hundred years, forbids European forces to intervene in American affairs. It is both inconsistent and foolhardy for American forces to intervene once more in European affairs.

AN AMERICAN PATRIOT PUTS INTO WORDS WHAT MILLIONS OF LOYAL AMERICANS FEEL



In 1773 Paul Revere and William Dawes rode on swift horses to warn the country of danger.



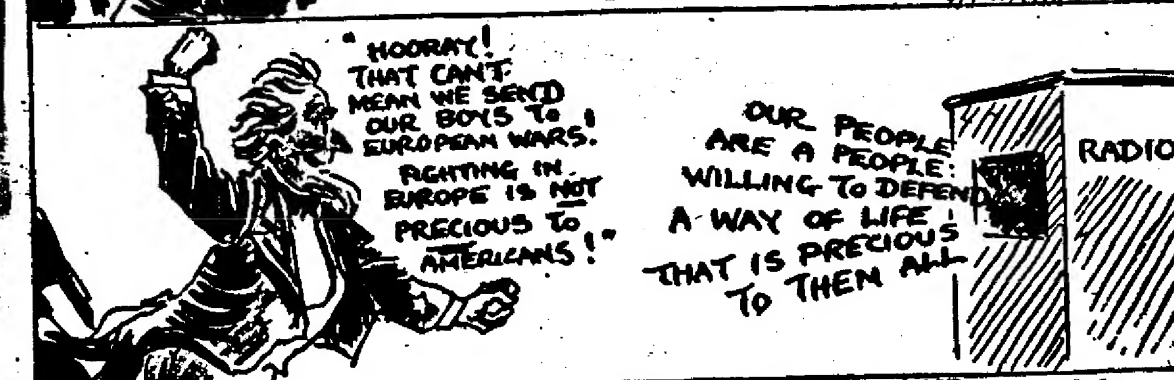
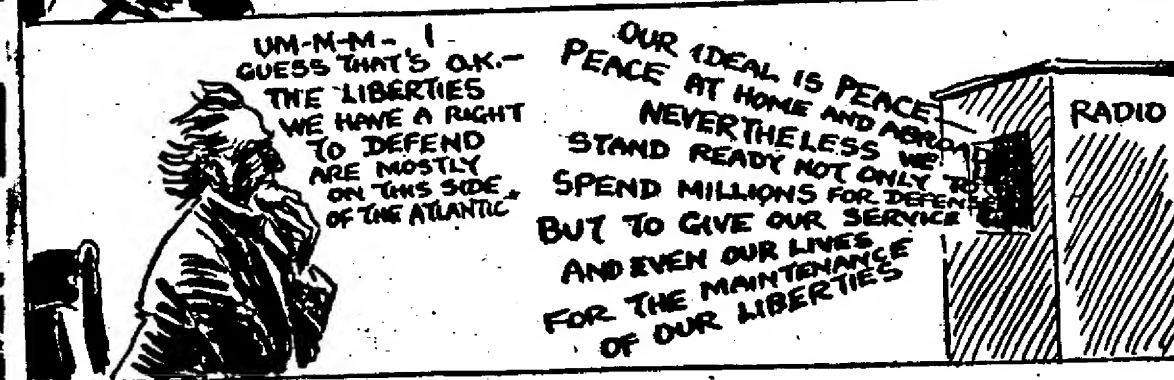
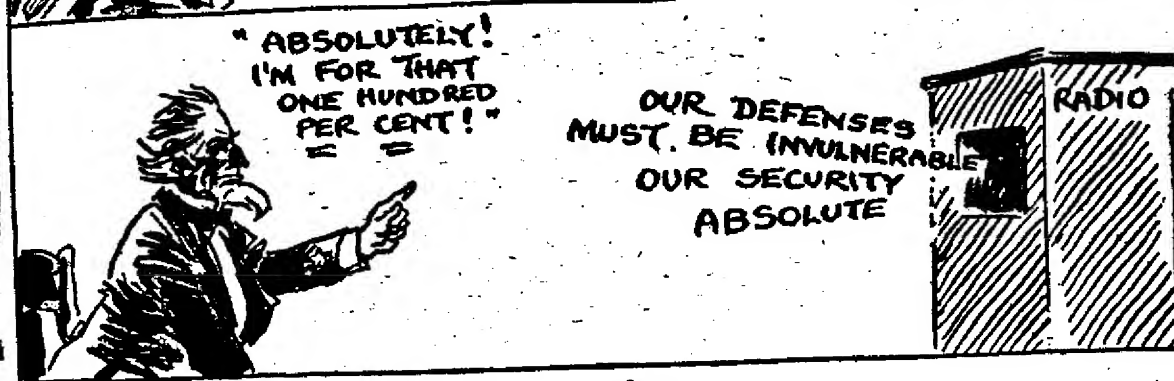
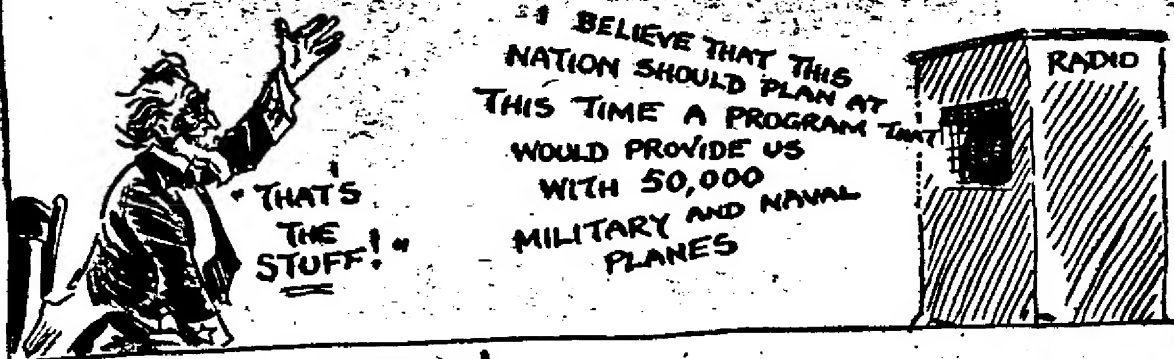
Today a descendant of William Dawes warns the country of another and far greater danger.

The issue of Peace or War for the United States is by far the most important issue we will be called upon to face in our life-times.

The consequences of participation will be so far-reaching that we will be called upon to suffer for them every day for many years to come.

Our country can be spared from such an act of national folly. But not if we stand idly by while the Interventionists have their way with us. We must ACT!

AS HE LISTENED TO THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL DEFENSE MESSAGE



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The America First Committee holds that there is no real danger of attack, for several years, if at all, from any nation.

If Hitler cannot cross thirty miles of Channel with his scores of near-by bases, it is ridiculous to fear that he can attack us across 3,000 miles of ocean.

But we must build impregnable defenses so that our shores will always be safe—now and forever!

THE BEST RECIPE FOR NATIONAL UNITY

FROM A SPEECH BY
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
ON NOV. 31, 1936

TO YOU AMERICAN
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
I GIVE YOU ONE MORE
ASSURANCE.

YOUR BOYS ARE
NOT GOING TO BE SENT
INTO ANY FOREIGN WARS.

THEY ARE GOING
INTO TRAINING TO FORM
A FORCE SO STRONG THAT
BY ITS VERY EXISTENCE,
IT WILL KEEP THE THREAT
OF WAR AWAY FROM
OUR SHORES.



On Nov. 5, President Roosevelt was elected to a third term by an overwhelming majority. The chief reason for his great victory was his repeated and emphatic promise that he would keep us out of this war.

We trust that promise. But if the Interventionists have a free hand, America will have no choice for Peace or War.

If we ship munitions to England in American ships convoyed by American warships, the fighting will begin immediately.

Such a calamity must not be allowed to happen.

OUR LIGHTNING RODS



The United States must build and maintain a Navy and an Air Force second to none and a trained Army fully competent to repel any future attack upon the Americas.

These three will form a permanent line of defense behind which our liberties will always be secure.

Any attempt to weaken them for any purpose must be opposed with vigor and determination.

OUR TRINITY OF NATIONAL STRENGTH



(Reprinted by request.)

A strong, free, prosperous America is the best and only safeguard of Democracy here—and the true hope of democracies throughout the world.

When the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa, ravaged by all the horrors of modern war, turn to Peace at last, America's strength will help rebuild them and bring them back to health and hope.

The PRINCIPLES of the America First Committee

1. The United States must build an impregnable defense for America. With such a defense no foreign power, or group of powers, can successfully attack us.
2. With proper safeguards for the distribution of supplies and the maintenance of our neutrality, Americans should, to the limit of their ability, give humanitarian aid to the suffering and needy people of England and the occupied countries.
3. The cash and carry provisions of the existing Neutrality Act are essential to American peace and security. Within the limits of that Act Americans may properly aid Great Britain. Aid to her beyond the limitations of the present Neutrality Act would weaken our defense at home, and might well involve us in conflict. We oppose any change in the law which would permit American vessels to enter the combat zone or which would permit the American navy to convoy merchant ships through that zone, as any such course would inevitably plunge this country into Europe's war.
4. Americans should and do cherish the ideals of democracy and abhor dictatorship, but the welfare of one hundred thirty million Americans and the preservation of democracy on this continent demand that the United States keep out of foreign wars.

Subsidiary Objectives

1. To bring together all Americans, regardless of possible differences on other matters, who see eye-to-eye on these principles. (This does not include Nazis, Fascists or Communists.)
2. To urge Americans to keep their heads amid rising hysteria in times of crisis.
3. To provide sane national leadership for the majority of the American people who want to keep out of the European war.
4. To register this opinion with the President and with Congress.

National Committee

General Robert E. Wood, Acting Chairman

R. Douglas Stuart, Jr., National Director

J. Sanford Otis, Treas.

Chester Bowles

Dr. A. J. Carlson

William R. Castle

Mrs. Bennett Champ Clark

Irvin S. Cobb

Janet Ayer Fairbank

John T. Flynn

Bishop W. E. Hammaker

Gen. Thomas Hammond

Jay C. Hormel

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

Clay Judson

Kathryn Lewis

Alice Roosevelt Longworth

Hanford MacNider

Thomas N. McCarter

Ray McKaig

Sterling Morton

Amos R. E. Pinchot

William H. Regnery

Capt. Edward Rickenbacker

Edward L. Ryerson, Jr.

Louis J. Taber

Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler

Dr. George H. Whipple

204 6-70

MUST WE FIGHT FOR OUR FOREIGN TRADE ?



AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
141 West Jackson Boulevard • Chicago, Illinois

Douglas Miller's Book "You Can't Do Business With Hitler"

As far as can be determined this is the first book Douglas Miller has had published on any subject. There is no record of the author in Who's Who nor is there any mention of his employment or previous publications in a previous or forward to his book.

A good deal of the root cause we witness about any country—it can choose to take the blame for instance (p. 87). "Lawyers in Germany have very largely ceased to function as interpreters of the law, because, as I said earlier, courts are instructed to render decisions according to healthy public opinion". The African rule is fantastic, the financial operations of post-war Germany are misstated—there is no mention that the President was an

7/11/11

MR. PRESIDENT!

Address by

His Excellency, The Most Reverend

FRANCIS J. L. BECKMAN

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBUQUE

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DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8 BTJ/mk

Comp # 22, 942
BWL 550 914536/AG/CAL
4-23-86 318,519
SP8 BTJ/CAL
10-18-90

America First Committee

Strand Arcade
Lansing, Michigan

JUNE 21, 1941

100-101017-1

MR. PRESIDENT!

Nationwide Radio Address by

His Excellency, The Most Reverend

FRANCIS J. L. BECKMAN

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBUQUE

on occasion of America First Rally at
Loras College Stadium in Dubuque, Iowa
June 21, 1941

DUTY can be a stern and terrible thing. In every man's life there are obligations and responsibilities which may not be shirked except at the expense of others. The discarded burdens of irresponsible people but add to the load upon other shoulders. A neglected duty today may bring disastrous consequences tomorrow; and even at this fateful hour decisions are being made which may profoundly affect whole generations of the unborn.

AND SO, my dear friends, tonight finds me heavy-hearted but determined, at this microphone. *As a Prince of*

the Church, this time, not alone as a citizen, do I bring my message—a message delivered in line of bitter duty and intended primarily for the children of that flock over which I am bound as Shepherd to watch zealously. If in addition, I can bring some comfort by means of this broadcast to millions of my fellow-citizens—that shall be.

TO begin with, let us be clear on one point: *on the day that our Congress repealed the arms-embargo with the pretext "it would keep us out of war"—on that day our people were tricked into the parlor of the interventionists.* On that occasion I joined my plea with those of my countrymen who were valiantly striving to prevent repeal of this law because they were far-sighted enough to see in such action a *first step toward war.* But over our earnest plea to the Congress the lying tongues of the hypocrites prevailed. With "measures short of war" they proceeded diabolically, step by step, maneuvering us to the very brink of military involvement which is our position at this moment.

WHO would have dreamed five years ago that we would thus be led

again by the propagandists! And the climax of all this trickery!—that monstrous perpetration upon our people who *found no vote for war or peace at the November polls!* The same bloody brigands who had their way in the last war saw to that. The democracy of which they prattle so effusively was for all present purposes, if I may borrow the phrase, "*sold down the river*" on November 5th! What a great laugh these Judas Iscariots and Benedict Arnolds must have enjoyed next day at the expense of the trusting millions; and, tragically, what a great laugh at the expense of all our beloved America stood for.

YET it is not enough that our people should be humiliatingly subjected to the vile indignity of the lie, *but for those who cry the truth now come the slurs and the revilings.* From the temples of the moneyed mighty the flood of denunciation rolls forth: "These are not of Christ; these are not of democracy; Bundists! Communists! Pacifists!—these are all of the same stamp; disregard them!—**CRUCIFY THEM!**" But Oh, take comfort, people; for if *Christ Himself* were this moment to return and confront these modern Herods, and Pilates,

and Neros for their crimes before the world, He too would be crowned by them a Bundist! . . .

THEREFORE, proudly conscious of your own strength, you dear fathers and mothers, you of all faiths and earnest patriotic convictions, you AMERICANS stand up courageously with Christ to your persecutors and *make your louder voice for peace prevail*. Even the valiant English would understand that in thus acting we, the united 83% are merely at long-last exercising our prerogative as a democratic majority. If our letters and our telegrams are not enough let us represent ourselves personally to the governmental authorities. This criminal betrayal of our people at the hands of the few must never be consummated; for, indeed, the future of all morality, of confidence in government and the democratic process hinges on the proof that our people still do the debating and the deciding. Imagine!—the suicidal stupidity of risking our own democracy at home while vainly trying to impose it abroad!

IT HAS been said that there are two sides to this question, and our interventionist brethren accuse us of

“ostrich” tactics. To them we would answer and appeal in all earnestness: “What proof have you that YOUR side of the matter is the just one? The American people took *your* advice twenty-four years ago and emerged from the chamber of horrors wiser and sadder after Versailles. Now it is *OUR* turn to have our way!”

• • • • •

MR. PRESIDENT! I address you humbly and with all the dignity which becomes your high office; in the name of the 83% whose will has been grossly disparaged, also in the name of my spiritual children over whose welfare I am gravely concerned, Mr. President, I respectfully address you:

YOU have given the people of these United States your solemn pledge that the youth of our land will not be sent to fight in any foreign wars. We choose to believe that that pledge was given unequivocally and without mental reservation of any kind. To repudiate that pledge, Mr. President, would be to break down the last vestige of public trust in government. For if we cannot trust your word then in whom of our governmental

leaders are we to trust? As a Churchman, therefore, I solemnly adjure you not to break faith with our people.

I REALIZE, Mr. President, the extreme difficulty of your position; for on the one hand you are faced with a small but formidable group who control the economic life-lines of the nation, and on the other—the people. Little people, to be sure, with little power of themselves, but, united in peaceful democratic existence behind an impregnable defense they could constitute an invincible moral weapon with which to beat the very brains out of Communism, Fascism, Naziism and ALL “isms” everywhere. Take heart, Mr. President: free yourself of those who are evilly attempting to influence you against the majority will. In this you will most certainly have the united support and acclaim of all our people. Their immediate destinies and the destinies of millions everywhere at this moment lie in your powerfully equipped hands. In temporarily surrendering this power, Mr. President, the people expect and have every confidence that you will use it in conformity with your pledges. Yours is indeed the opportunity of a whole era in history. The role of a peacemaker is the

role of a true child of God and one appreciated by all mankind save those whose interests dictate war. For my part, Mr. President, I would rather go down fighting the cause of peace, suffering any abuse and persecution, than to stand idly by while millions of our youth are prepared for the slaughter. I repeat, with the great Prelate of the East, that the continuation of this senseless war truly means the end of our civilization, with complete moral, spiritual, and material collapse at the end of the long road.

NO! Mr. President. This time we assure you the opposition of our people will not be broken down! Your pledges will be kept because we will help you to keep them. This time the Golden Calf must go unworshipped, the sacrificial altars unadorned. Our boys are staying home, and in your own words “they are going into training to form a force so strong that of its very nature it will keep the threat of war far from our shores.” May God bless and guide you in this critical hour.

Principles of America First Committee

1. Our first duty is to keep America out of foreign wars. Our entry would only destroy democracy, not save it. "The path to war is a false path to freedom."
2. Not by acts of war abroad but by preserving and extending democracy at home can we aid democracy and freedom in other lands.
3. In 1917 we sent our American ships into the war zone and this led us to war. In 1941 we must keep our naval convoys and merchant vessels on this side of the Atlantic.
4. We must build a defense, for our own shores, so strong that no foreign power or combination of powers can invade our country, by sea, air or land.
5. Humanitarian aid is the duty of a strong, free country at peace. With proper safeguard for the distribution of supplies, we should feed and clothe the suffering and needy people of England, the other Democracies and the occupied countries.

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE
741 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
America First Committee
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Strand Arcade
Lansing, Michigan

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTION FORM

I hereby enroll as a member of the America First Committee in order to help keep our country out of foreign war. I am a patriotic American citizen. I am not affiliated in any way with any foreign power.

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____

To further support the work of the Committee, I wish to enroll as a

☐ CONTRIBUTING MEMBER \$1 TO \$5 ☐ SUSTAINING MEMBER \$5 TO \$10 ☐ SUPPORTING MEMBER \$10 AND OVER

Send to **America First Committee**
AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE, ~~CHICAGO, ILLINOIS~~ Strand Arcade
Lansing, Michigan

Box 4 6-69

Our Foreign Policy

by

GENERAL ROBERT E. WOOD

Acting National Chairman

America First Committee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/4/89 BY SP8-H/jk

Comp #242,942

Speech before the Chicago Council
on Foreign Relations

4/29/85 SP8-BY/KS
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AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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America First Committee Principles

1. The United States must build an impregnable defense for America. With such a defense no foreign power, or group of powers, can successfully attack us.

2. Americans should and do cherish the ideals of democracy and abhor dictatorship, but the welfare of one hundred thirty million Americans and the preservation of democracy on this continent demand that the United States keep out of foreign wars.

3. The cash and carry provisions of the existing Neutrality Act are essential to American peace and security. Within the limits of that Act, Americans may properly aid Great Britain. Aid to her beyond the limitations of the present Neutrality Act would weaken our defense at home, and might well involve us in conflict. We oppose any change in the law which would permit American vessels to enter the combat zone or which would permit the American Navy to convoy merchant ships through that zone, as any such course would inevitably plunge this country into Europe's war.

4. With proper safeguards for the distribution of supplies and the maintenance of our neutrality, Americans should, to the limit of their ability, give humanitarian aid to the suffering and needy people of England and the occupied countries.

Introducing General Wood

By Clay Judson

Former President of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

We are at a crisis in our international relations. On the decisions now made by the people of this country and their leaders may depend our national welfare for generations to come.

At earlier meetings you have had presented to you dramatically, brilliantly, emotionally, the views of those who believe that the ideal of American life now demands a full participation in the war between England and Germany, and a willingness to take all the risks of war which that involves.

Now there is another view, equally patriotic, equally above question from the standpoint of ideals—but diametrically opposed in its spiritual and its practical approach to the problem. This view sees America's destiny as the preservation of peace for its 135,000,000 people; the abstention on any account, and no matter how emotional the appeal, from European and Asiatic wars; the maintenance of the processes of democracy and of civilization.

Those who hold this view are certain that we cannot enforce democracy on the rest of the world by force and arms. They believe war will be ruinous to everything we cherish most, and they believe we can avoid war, and should make every effort to do so.

This is the view of the man who addresses you today. He was born sixty-one years ago in the State of Missouri. Forty years ago he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point. His first military service was in the Philippine insurrection. As Chief Quartermaster at Panama during the days of the canal construction under General Goethals, he was charged with the duty of acquiring food, clothing, and supplies for the 40,000 employees and officials in the canal zone. During the World War he had a major responsibility for supplying our entire military establishment. After the war, in civil life, his ability gave him immediate recognition in the commercial world, where he served for ten years as President of Sears, Roebuck & Company, and is now the Chairman of its Board of Directors.

For his outstanding services during the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He is a Commander of the British Order of St. Michael & St. George. He is a Knight of the French Legion of Honor. At present he is the Acting Chairman of the America First Committee.

I am honored in presenting to you General Robert E. Wood, who will speak on "Our Foreign Policy."

General Robert E. Wood's Speech

"Our Foreign Policy"

I hesitated to accept the invitation of my friends, Dr. Lichtenstein and Mr. Utley, to address this gathering for two reasons—first, because I do not feel on a par as a speaker with the very eminent persons who have addressed these gatherings; second, because my views are opposed to those of a probable majority of my listeners—and I may add—opposed to those of some of my dearest friends and relatives. I have a brother-in-law on the William Allen White Committee.

But it is one of the beauties of a democracy that in time of peace, at least, men are free to express their opinions and honest men respect opposing opinions if those opinions are sincere and free of ulterior motive, and now is a time for all honest men to express their convictions.

The Hour of Decision

This country is on the eve of momentous decisions. The results of these decisions may be so far reaching that they may have an effect for good or bad on the life of this country for at least a generation. I am at the stage of life when I do not care as to the effect on myself or my own generation. I do greatly care what the effects will be on my children and grandchildren and their generation.

There are two schools of thought in this country on the subject of our foreign policy. They may be termed "Interventionists" and "Isolationists." These terms are not exactly descriptive, because all interventionists are not extreme interventionists and most isolationists are only isolationists as to Europe and Asia, but not isolationists as to the balance of North America and South America.

I except from my discussion those who have ulterior motives—anything except the welfare of our country. That would include the Communists who really desire to destroy our Government; the Nazis and members of the Bund who put the interests of Germany above those of this country; some ultra-pacifists who forget the interests of their country in their desire for peace at any price; a limited number of extreme Anglophiles who put the interests of Great Britain above those of their own country.

Our Common Ground

These schools of thought are in violent opposition, but there are certain points of agreement among all classes except perhaps what may be called the lunatic fringe of our population.

These points of agreement are:

First—The necessity for a strong defense—a strengthening of our army and navy and air force. Our people are practically unanimous on this subject—the only differences are on differences of detail. It is obvious that the richest nation of the world, in a world of force, must make itself impregnable.

Second—The belief that no foreign nation must obtain possession of any part of the two Americas, and that the United States must be prepared to defend the North American continent, and at least that portion of the South American continent as far as the Equator. There is some difference of opinion as to whether military and naval protection should go as far as Cape Horn.

Third—Access to our great industrial plant by Great Britain within the limits of the neutrality law—that is, unlimited right of purchase by Great Britain of planes, tanks, munitions of war, raw materials from private manufacturers, provided she can pay for them and provide her own transportation. And this I may add is a very great aid.

Without this aid now being given, England could not long carry on the war, for her supplies of raw materials, her steel making capacity, munitions and plane plants are insufficient for a long major war. Without the production facilities of the United States she would be crushed. Theoretically, Germany is entitled to the same privilege—actually, on account of the British blockade, she cannot use our facilities, but she has no right to complain. I believe the overwhelming majority of the citizens are in accord with these three principles. I know I am.

Here Differences Begin

But it is when we get beyond the third point that opinion diverges sharply. The present administration in power, probably the majority of our editors and columnists, a very influential body of public opinion as represented by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding Britain is in favor of our government turning over some of our flying fortresses, more destroyers, more planes, and merchant ships. Others, even more extreme, favor an outright alliance with Great Britain and a declaration of war on Germany.

Now what are the fundamental arguments for this point of view? They may be reduced to three principal reasons:

First—The totalitarian state with its ideology, with its record of persecution, is repugnant to our ideals and should be destroyed, even if we have to enter a war to accomplish this result.

Second—Our own protection depends on Britain as our first line of defense, and if she falls, we are exposed to the onslaught of a totalitarian combination. Per se, it follows that we must give England all the aid we can, even at the risk of entering the war.

Third—If Britain is defeated, it will be impossible for a free competitive, unorganized and unmanaged industrial system to compete with a totalitarian system.

War Does Not Destroy Ideologies

As to the first reason, you cannot destroy an ideology by waging war on it. The conditions created in Europe by the Versailles Treaty were largely responsible for the rise of Hitler and the Nazi philosophy. The history of Europe for the last 100 years is a story of cruelties, persecutions, injustices. No government was more repugnant to our ideals and ideas than the old Czaristic regime of Russia—it had over many years a series of pogroms, but we remained on friendly terms with Russia. Up to 1917 we had always remained true to the principles of foreign policy laid down by the founders of our country: the policy of keeping aloof from the quarrels of Europe and Asia.

The Communistic regime of Russia under Lenin and Stalin was equally opposed to our principles and was detested by the majority of our people. Nevertheless, we have maintained our relations with Russia, and we have certainly had no idea of making war on that country.

Sentimentalists or Realists?

A nation cannot be a knight-errant. It must be realistic. Great Britain, during her entire history, has been coldly realistic, and her success in building up her Empire has been due to her realism. As individuals we can give vent to our generous impulses or even to our pet hates, but our statesmen, our editors, our moulders of public opinion must consider that it is not their individual fortunes and lives that are to be considered, but those of 130,000,000 of their fellow citizens.

Now as to the second reason—our military defense in the event of a German victory. Our country has gone through a curious transformation of thought since May 10th. From an underestimate of the military and economic strength of Germany, it has gone to the opposite extreme of overestimating that strength. From some of the remarks heard on the Eastern seaboard in June, we would have thought that New York and Boston were in imminent danger of being bombed.

Bombings Alone Cannot Win

Now the events in Spain, Poland, Belgium and France showed the major importance of the air arm when supported by tanks, infantry and a modern army. But Spain showed that bombing of cities, unsupported by an army, cannot win a war or even shake the morale of a population if the nation is of tough fibre like the Spanish and English peoples.

Apparently the Battle of England is demonstrating the same principle. Unless an army can cross the Channel, the German air force cannot impose a decision on England. Casualties and material damage—yes. The 15,000 casualties in London so far are but a drop in the bucket for a nation of 45,000,000 people; more casualties were incurred in single days of the Verdun, Ypres and Somme offensives. The destruction of apartment houses, stores, public buildings do not constitute a blow to the military strength of a nation. If the docks, railroads, power plants and munitions plants are put out of commission, it does affect the military effort, but unless it is done on a gigantic scale the nation cannot be subdued, and all evidence is to the effect that military damage thus far has not been of such a serious character as to severely impair the island's defense.

Can England Be Invaded?

As for an invasion, at the great risk of being called a false prophet, I doubt whether any invasion will ever be made, and if it is attempted, it will be decisively repulsed. To land 250,000 Germans in England, with mechanized equipment, ammunition and necessary supplies, would be a gigantic operation. Once landed, that force would have to face 1,500,000 Englishmen under arms, fighting on their own island behind strong defenses. And to land those 250,000 Germans means practically complete mastery of the air, blocking off the English fleet, complete control of the Channel—none of which objectives have yet been attained after more than a month of intensive

effort. To sum up, I doubt whether the island can be conquered, and I am quite sure the British fleet cannot be put out of commission.

Now we come to our own danger of invasion and the perfectly fantastic hysteria that pervaded this country after the battle of France. I think any competent military or naval expert, certainly the vast majority, will tell you that there is absolutely no danger of an invasion of the United States even if Germany is completely victorious, and I doubt whether she will be. The amount of shipping required for the transportation of even 250,000 men of a modern mechanized army with their ammunition and supplies over 3,000 miles of ocean is colossal and it is to be presumed that our own navy and air force will not be idle.

No Army Can Attack Us

If it is impracticable or at least exceedingly difficult for an army to cross 25 miles of Channel, what valid grounds are there for supposing that a large army can cross 3,000 miles of ocean to invade a continent?

Some will inquire—why should it not be possible for Germany to seize bases in Mexico or Central America and attack from those countries. Again, that presupposes an overwhelming sea power. But even if that sea power were present, there would again be the same difficulties of a 3,000 mile long line of communication for an invading army. And an army once landed must cross an exceedingly difficult terrain before ever arriving at the Texas border. I think that hypothesis may be safely dismissed.

Panic First—Then War!

Now we come to the favorite bogey—air attacks. I quote from Major Al Williams' recent speech, reprinted in the Congressional Record—"Oceans and extended lines of communications are still vital factors in modern warfare. President Roosevelt's panicky flight schedule for the air invasion of America is ridiculous, worthy of Hollywood and certainly not of the White House. To support my argument against the President's wild flight schedule for a foreign air invasion of the United States I offer a single incontrovertible reason. With all their air power the Germans could not attack and subdue England from air bases 300 to 500 miles distant. Instead they seized air bases on the north coast of Holland, Belgium and France 20 to 100 miles distant from the coast of England. Each and every stage of

the fantastic itinerary for the air invasion of America would have to be conquered for the establishment of major air bases for the enemy attempting the job. The President must know this—but apparently the pattern is panic first, and then war."

An Exhausted Germany Is Harmless

All of this presupposes a completely victorious Germany, ready at the end of a long and costly struggle to immediately embark on a new and perilous venture across 3,000 miles of ocean against a nation of 130,000,000 people. The present war represents seven years of preparation on the part of Germany. So-called total war represents a prodigious expenditure of labor, money and effort. Steel is rapidly consumed, aircraft and mechanical equipment are rapidly worn out, reserves of all kinds are exhausted, not to mention the wear and tear on human beings. A nation that for seven years has been given gun instead of butter is apt at the end of this war to demand more butter from its leaders.

So on every count it seems inconceivable to me that Germany at the end of the war, even if aided by its allies, who will be in a worse condition of exhaustion than Germany itself, will attack the United States. And if this country with its 130,000,000 people and its two great natural ocean barriers cannot defend itself unaided by Britain or anybody else, it does not deserve to survive. The great nation that has to trust to others for its defense is on the downward path to destruction.

Europe Must Have Our Goods

Now as to our economic problems. An economic war after the war—the loss of our European, Asiatic and South American trade. I have a high personal regard for Walter Lippmann's brains and ability, but I believe his picture of an unequal contest between a totalitarian economy and a free economy is misleading. After all, when two nations or two continents each have things the other needs trade eventually results regardless of the feelings each may have for the other. Europe needs us more than we need Europe—our materials and products are more important to her than hers to us. True, Germany has reduced largely its purchases from us, but more from necessity than choice. As far as South America is concerned, we can always obtain the lion's share of the trade of Mexico, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela because we buy the metals of Mexico, the coffee and bananas of Central America and Co-

Colombia, the oil of Venezuela. In those countries, our geographical location must always give us the edge. We can take the coffee of Brazil but not its cotton; so its trade will naturally divide between Europe and the United States. It is in Argentina and Chile that our troubles come. We cannot take the meat, cotton and wool of the Argentina because we produce those products ourselves. The same applies to the copper and nitrates of Chile. We cannot sell unless we buy and that is a far greater obstacle than all Nazidom.

It must not be forgotten that Germany put on an intensive drive for trade in South America in the period 1936-1938, and if my recollection of the figures is correct, while Germany's percentage of the trade gained somewhat, the gain was not large, and it was largely at the expense of Great Britain; our trade declined only a fraction of one per cent.

We'll Get Our Share of Foreign Trade!

No man can foretell the future, but as long as we have products South America can use and above all, if they have products we can use, we will get our full share of the trade. As for Asia, the same remarks pertain as to Europe. Japan needs us far more than we need her. Our trade with Japan incidentally runs between five and six times the trade of China, whom we are making such great efforts to help. Even if Japan gets control of the Dutch East Indies—and that is not assured—she is going to be more anxious to sell us rubber and tin to obtain dollar exchange than we are to buy the products. And if war with Japan comes, we can get Bolivian tin and develop our synthetic rubber. We are certainly as resourceful as the Germans who are filling 90% of their rubber requirements with the synthetic article.

In 1937 Colombia's trade with us was 168,000,000 pesos, with Germany 40,000,000. Of Venezuela's trade, the United States took 12.5% of their imports and furnished 53% of the exports, Germany 13.6%. Of Costa Rica's imports, 42.5% came from the United States, 23% from Germany. Of her exports 45% went to the United States and 19.5% to Germany.

As for lack of organization, if needs be, we can meet fire with fire; we can set up export cartels and mass purchasing organizations and we can do this without danger to our system.

The Americas Must Stand Together!

Americans like myself feel that our true mission is in North America and South America. We stand today in an unrivalled position. With our resources and organizing ability we can develop, with our Canadian friends, an only partially developed continent like North America and a virgin continent like South America. The reorganization and proper development of Mexico alone would afford an outlet for our capital and energies for some time to come. And while I think we should try in every way to maintain the friendship of our neighbors to the South, I think we should also make it clearly understood that no government in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean South American countries can be tolerated unless it is friendly to the United States and that we will make every effort to prevent the spread of totalitarian influence there.

Instead of what seems to be a sane objective we are on the verge of throwing our treasure and our blood into a European war, with consequences that no one can foretell.

I respect the honest views of honest Americans, no matter how opposed they may be to my own, but there are two matters that I resent: First is the attempt to smear any one opposed to what I might call the majority publicized viewpoint of what we should do in this war. When the editor of a New York "newspaper" denounces Col. Lindbergh as the head of the Fifth Column in the U. S., we have reached the summit of mud alinging. You may disagree violently with Col. Lindbergh, you may feel he has made serious mistakes, but you have no right to denounce a courageous, patriotic American citizen as a traitor merely because he disagrees with your views. This is as bad as the Nazis, an attempt to suppress freedom of speech.

The other point I resent is the way the issue is being presented to the American people. We are being edged into the war without the masses' knowledge. We have the anomalous situation of the polls showing a majority of the people favoring a course that is bound to get us into the war, while the same polls show 88% of the same people oppose actual entry into the war. That shows that the minds of the people are confused.

How Wars Are Sold to Us

Many of my hearers were adults at the time of the previous war and were familiar with the propaganda that led up to that war. If you want to know the

history of that propaganda and its falsity, read a book by Sir Philip Gibbs with the title of "Now It Can Be Told," in which he admitted the outrageous lies that were perpetrated on the American public. And Sir Philip Gibbs was no German but the leading English war correspondent, knighted by his King. The London Economist in a recent issue said it was only a question of time until American public opinion could be brought to the point where we would actively enter the war.

I believe a majority of the people who are advocating "aid short of war" do not desire us to enter the war. But there are others who do desire us to enter the war, who are taking the necessary steps to prepare the American people for active participation, who would enter it tomorrow if they dared, who are today in practical alliance with England, and unfortunately they are the people who are shaping our national policy today. You hear in Washington today that we are now in the war. You hear predictions from men, and men who ought to know, that we will actively enter the war within sixty days after the election.

The American people should think this matter through. The course we are pursuing is bound to involve us in the war. You cannot play with fire and not get burned. You cannot have your government, not private manufacturers, transfer its equipment to foreign powers, you cannot have your government in an unofficial alliance with a foreign power, you cannot be a meddler in Indo-China, berate Italy and Germany without eventually involving the nation in war, and if war comes I venture to predict that we will repeat the history of the last war. When the declaration of war was made in 1917 originally it was intended to send only the Navy to the assistance of the Allies.

Man-Power, Too!

Joffre came over in the spring of 1917, told the plight of the French Army after the 1917 spring Champagne offensive, where whole divisions of the French Army mutinied, and implored us to send over a token force, otherwise France would collapse. We sent Pershing and the First Division, about 80,000 men. Then came the impending collapse of Russia, frantic calls for more men, then the great German offensive of 1918 and the rout of the British Fifth Army, more frantic appeals, until finally we put under arms 4,000,000 men, sent 2,000,000 men

to France, spent 20 billion dollars and had 150,000 casualties. I need not refer to our treatment by our former allies after the Armistice. They took the loot, we did not even get thanks.

I do not often agree with the editorials on foreign policy in my friend Frank Knox's paper, but there is a recent editorial with which I am in 100% agreement. The editorial quoted two recent speeches by both Presidential candidates in which both pledged themselves never to send American boys to France. The editorial spoke of both these pledges as political bunk and very truly stated that if we entered the war we would enter it to win, and, if necessary to win, we would send an expeditionary force—and that is the absolute truth.

The People Must Know the Truth

The issue should be honestly presented to the people. If we aid Britain, short of war and beyond the limits of the Neutrality Act, it ultimately means war and should mean war. If we enter the war, we must enter it with all our strength in men and money. That is the only way to win a war.

If the military reports from abroad are correct, I feel there is no doubt that Great Britain can defend her island, her dominions like Canada, Australia and New Zealand. She may lose Egypt, the Suez and Gibraltar, though this is extremely doubtful. So far the Italians have shown no signs of real offensive strength. There is little doubt that England can make a negotiated peace by which she can keep her fleet and her colonies, but which will leave Germany the economic control of Western Europe. But she cannot decisively defeat Germany unaided. Her statesmen privately admit that, and say that for her to gain a decisive victory we will have to actively enter the war. One of the great mistakes made by the Allies in this war was that in its first six months they thought they could win a safe economical war, with France sitting behind the Maginot line and England maintaining its blockade, with little expenditure of blood and a minimum expenditure of treasure. For us to actively enter the war means ships, planes, money, men, expeditionary forces. That is the issue that must ultimately be presented to the American people, and it should be presented openly, honestly and squarely.

Our Own Democracy Will Be Sacrificed

In deciding this issue, the American people should face the costs. We start with a debt of \$50,000,000,000. With the enormous cost of waging modern war, the cost of sending forces over 8,000 miles of ocean, of engaging our navy in the Far East, we would ultimately face a debt of from 100 to 150 billions. Victorious or defeated, we will be faced at the conclusion of such a war with great economic dislocations—the rich would face a capital levy, the middle classes impoverishment, and the masses a lowered standard of living and the loss of most of the social gains so far secured.

Competent observers believe that if the war is prolonged in Europe over one or two years, it will result in Communism in all Europe, and a species of National Socialism in England. If we are involved, it probably spells the end of capitalism all over the world.

Defend America First, Last, Always

I would unhesitatingly say to throw everything we have into a war to defend the United States or our own sphere of influence, which is the North American continent and part, if not all, of the South American continent. I do not think the American people should make these sacrifices to interfere in the quarrels of Europe and Asia, old, sick and overpopulated continents with ancient rivalries that cannot be healed. It is up to the American people to decide whether they want to make these sacrifices to preserve not England but the British Empire, and help regulate Europe and Asia. But they should make the decision with all the cards on the table, not misled by artifice and subterfuge.

But if that decision is given affirmatively, I think you will find Americans like myself, who sincerely believe such a course spells disaster to the nation, will be at their posts of duty in the service of this country. I am old fashioned enough to believe in the toast offered by Stephen Decatur back in 1816, "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right: but Our Country, right or wrong."

Additional copies of this speech can be obtained from America First Committee, 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

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I am a patriotic American citizen and agree with the principles of the America First Committee.

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Can Hitler Invade America?

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The facts in this pamphlet were compiled for the America First Committee by John T. Flynn from information gathered from military authorities and writers on military affairs.

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AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

National Headquarters

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RECORDS SECTION FILE

245

QUOTATIONS OF LEADING MILITARY AUTHORITIES

"No foreign power or group of powers can operate across the ocean and stand in combat with the American Navy and planes operating from home bases."—Admiral William S. Sims, shortly before his death.

"Of course there is no possibility ever of any hostile attack on either of our coasts."—Rear Admiral W. W. Phelps, Nov. 18, 1935.

"I do not think that any fleet could ever make a landing an effective force on our coast, whether we had a navy or not, provided there are enough shore-based aircraft available. . . I do not think that any thinking person ever feels that any nation can successfully invade our country leaving out the aircraft or anything else."—Rear Admiral Cook, 1938.

"Considered from the defensive standpoint America is the strongest military nation on the earth—that is, it is the easiest nation to prepare for defensive warfare. It would not take much to make it invulnerable against any nation or combination of nations that might be brought to bear against it."

—Major General Hagood, 1937.

"Our fleet IS LARGE ENOUGH TO HANDLE SIMULTANEOUSLY A COMBINATION OF ENEMIES, being about as large as Britain's scattered fleet, considerably superior to Japan's, three times as large as Italy's, four times stronger than Germany's, only slightly inferior to the combined navies of all three totalitarian nations, and far stronger in naval aviation than any navy in the world."

—Hanson W. Baldwin, July, 1939.

"Continental United States, even without the extraordinary defense measures adopted by Congress, is well-nigh impregnable. So are its outlying possessions, except the Philippines, Wake and Guam. Such impregnability can be brought to a point of completeness with relatively small additional effort."

—Hanson W. Baldwin, July, 1939.

CAN HITLER INVADE AMERICA?

THIS little pamphlet is intended to answer the question—Can Hitler invade America?

This is a very important question. It is important because Americans are told that this terrible war in Europe is our war.

It is called our war because, we are told, if Hitler defeats England the United States is next on the list. Having crushed England and taken the English navy, it is said, he will then INVADE AMERICA. And because so many people believe this to be true they are willing to go to any lengths to aid Britain to defeat Hitler.

This whole argument turns on one point—that Hitler, after he defeats England, CAN INVADE AMERICA. And so the great question is — CAN HE?

Now then, let us begin at the beginning.

There is no doubt that Hitler and his great Nazi army is a powerful military machine. There is also no doubt that Hitler will stop at nothing to gain his objectives—to take any country that he wants.

He overran Czechoslovakia and Poland swiftly. Then he turned to overrun Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France in startling quick succession.

Because he could do this we are warned that he can do the same thing to the United States and that the only thing that protects us from Hitler is the British navy.

Let us see therefore just what Hitler would require in order to invade the United States.

First of all, we start out with the fact that all these countries put together — Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France —are much smaller than the United States.

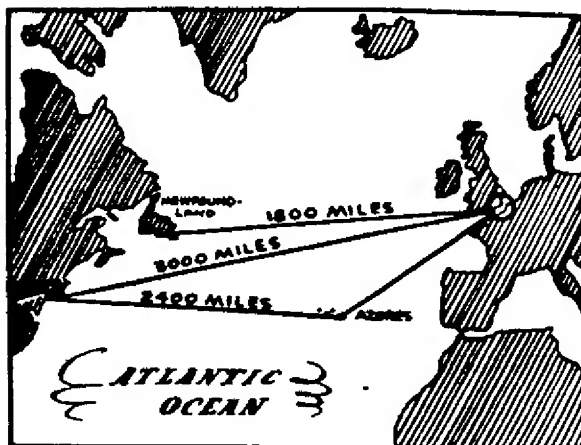
Their total populations equal 110,000,000. Our total population is 130,000,000.

They were divided into seven different countries. Each one was small compared with Germany. They were scattered around Germany's rim. Hitler could attack each one separately. And each one —save France—was just a small morsel for him. But the United States is a unified country—a single nation—and the attack would be against the whole United States.

In the next place, all these countries were right on Germany's land frontiers. In each case all he had to do was to roll across their land borders and he was inside their gates. They had fortresses, barricades. But these were nothing against his vast mechanical equipment. When he had defeated France he turned to fight England. Germany has 80 million population and a gigantic army and an air force three times the size of Britain's. England has only 50 million people. But when Hitler turned on England there was the English Channel —only 23 miles wide at its narrowest point. This is only about half the distance from Washington to Baltimore: But when he faced that problem

of crossing that narrow strip of water—he has not yet, after fifteen months of war and seven months since France fell, even attempted to cross it with soldiers or tanks.

When he attempts to invade the United States—or Canada—he would have to face the problem of crossing with his armies **THREE THOUSAND MILES** of the Atlantic Ocean and facing not 50



The problem of invading England is all comprised in the small circle. There is a narrow strip of sea—less than 26 miles at its narrow point—which Germany must cross to invade England either with an army or with planes. Sending planes over, of course, is a simple matter as far as distance is concerned. But invading the United States or Canada means traversing the immense mileage of ocean either to New York or Newfoundland or from the Azores or other equally distant ports.

million people on a small island with but small natural resources, but a vast nation with 130 million people and resources far exceeding his own.

Now let us look at this problem as realistically as possible. Just what would be the job that Hitler would have on his hands?

We have spoken of the "might" of Hitler's armies. In what does that might consist? His armies are mighty because they are equipped with an endless supply of tanks, armored trucks, machine guns and great cannon and mortars, anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank guns and great motorcycle squadrons and planes. His army was no longer an army on foot. It was an army in trucks and in tanks plunging against its adversaries and mowing them down and rolling over them.

Of course if Hitler ever attempted to invade America he would have to bring not only his soldiers but all this equipment. Without it he would be helpless.

Let us see then what he would have to bring across the 3,000 miles of ocean to invade America.

First, we have to decide how many men he would use to invade America and defeat us. Now right here the reader must understand that the German army leaders have shown immense intelli-

gence. We know that they are not coming to America with a handful of men—they are not going to attempt to conquer us without bringing enough men here to do the job. How many men would that be?

When Hitler invaded little Norway he sent 60,000 men.

When Mussolini attacked Ethiopia he used half a million men—When Hitler went into Poland—just across his borders and with only 36 million population—he marched with 1,000,000 men.

When he moved against Holland, Belgium and France he used not less than **TWO MILLION MEN**. Estimates place the number far higher.

Now is it not a fair assumption that to defeat the United States here he would have to have at least as many men as he took into France? Does anyone suppose that Hitler could conquer this country with anything less than three or four million men? He would have to have an army that size and all the equipment necessary to make it irresistible.

But let us suppose, however, that Hitler was crazy enough to try to beat the United States with a mere million men. Just how much equipment would he have to bring along with the men to make them effective? The mass of war instruments that such an army requires staggers the imagination.

The following figures are based on the equipment carried by American army units and are, therefore, very much under what the German army units carry.

This army would require:

19,320 machine guns	2,520 75mm. field guns
7,770 automatic rifles	1,120 155m. howitzers
2,590 anti-tank guns	6,980 mortars

Vehicles:

65,590 trucks	1,610 tractors
19,820 trailers	1,756 ambulances
4,500 tanks	1,120 passenger cars
7,910 motorcycles	450 air-compressors
70 electric lighting sets	

Planes:

1,820 light bombers	5,880 reconnaissance planes
1,650 pursuit planes	350 transport planes
(a total of 9,800 planes)	

Anti-aircraft guns:

840 3mm. AA guns	1,680 37mm. AA guns
1,680 .50 calibre AA guns	

Of course such an army must have food, fuel and ammunition. This vast armada, with its modern weapons, would have to bring its food, its oil, its ammunition until the country is conquered.

It would require:

9,000,000 lbs. of rations and supplies a day
1,500,000 gallons of gasoline a day
150,000 gallons of oil.

What quantities of shot and shell would be required it is difficult to say, but the amount would be staggering. After Hitler's army got here, it would have to keep open behind a line of supply from its main supply base capable of keeping a continuous flow of provisions, fuel, ammunition and replacements of arms and equipment.

The problem of transporting this vast army and the mountains of equipment and continuous supplies it would require is utterly beyond the power of any country.

First, the men must be sent over in ships. And these ships must be convoyed. They cannot be sent across the ocean in little vessels. Ships of less than 2,000 tons would, of course, be completely useless.

Of course to send a million men over at one time would be out of the question.

Mr. Hanson Baldwin, the military expert of the New York Times, says:

"The world's tonnage facilities are such that no power or combination of powers could possibly transport more than 300,000 men in a month. An initial expeditionary force of about 50,000 would be the maximum practical number that could be brought against us, if the size of convoy, number of ships and planes needed for protection and the like are considered."

In the World War we sent two million men to France. But we had, according to Col. Leonard Ayres, who wrote the official report on this great enterprise, the ships of twelve different countries—American, British, French, Italian, etc.—and the convoys of the American and British and French navies. The Germans were without a fleet. We landed these men on a friendly shore where they were received with open arms. And we sent an army of engineers and mechanics ahead of them to build ports and docks to unload the equipment.

Let us suppose that Germany has defeated England and taken the British navy. She now decides to send her army to America. Major George Fielding Eliot, military expert of the pro-war New York Herald-Tribune, says:

"Troops cannot be transported overseas in any number save when naval command of the waters over which they pass has been previously assured, since a troop convoy is a large, slow and vulnerable target and will surely suffer heavily if its escort be attacked by anything like an equal force."

In the circumstances we have assumed that Germany, even with the British fleet, would not have complete command of the seas. For there would remain the American navy. And that navy would have to be wiped out before the German navy would command the seas on this side of the ocean. Two things must be remembered. First, at the end of this war the American navy would be larger than the German navy and the British navy combined. Second, the German government would have to do its naval fighting on this side of the ocean. It is an axiom of sea warfare that a naval vessel loses a fixed percentage of its effectiveness every 100 miles it gets from its own base. Great battleships have to fuel up frequently and must be accompanied by immense auxiliary ships.

Three thousand miles away from their own coasts this navy would be utterly helpless against a navy which is merely its equal in numbers, but which would be three times its strength in effective fighting power. There is not a naval authority who believes that the German government would attempt a mass naval battle in our waters against our naval strength.

If a flotilla of 30 or 40 ships with 50,000 men, convoyed by a larger number of warships and all their equipment attempted to land here, it could not sneak in on some dark night. Plane scouts would herald its approach days in advance. When it got here it could not empty its cargo on an open beach. Which means the flotilla would have to come into one of our harbors, all of which are protected by artillery and would be sown with mines. Major Eliot makes this clear. He says:

"Large armies, accompanied as modern armies must be by artillery of various calibres, tanks and other heavy equipment, as well as vast quantities of munitions and supplies, cannot usually be landed on an open beach; but must first obtain possession of a secure harbor with the necessary piers, cranes, and other accessories for getting ashore their accessories."

Even the planes used by this invading force must be transported to this country by ships. Mr. Baldwin says:

"Today planes must be transported by sea to the Western Hemisphere; the air armies of Europe and Asia are not yet able to bridge the Atlantic and Pacific under their own power. Isolated planes can do it but not mass bombing formations."

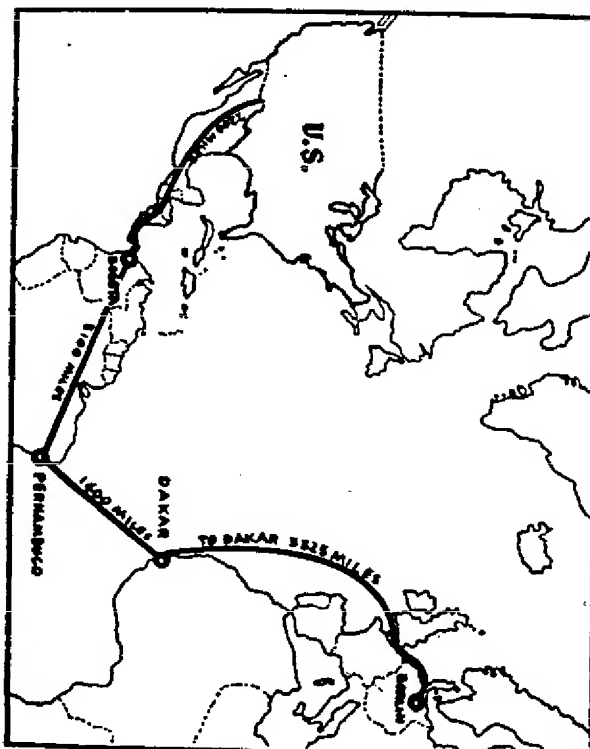
There are planes that have flown across the Atlantic, but they must find a friendly landing here. They cannot come here as hostile craft and be welcomed on hospitable landing fields. It is possible to build bombers that could come here and land a few bombs but this would have no military effect at all.

For every man transported here there must be at least seven and a half tons of shipping. An attacking force of 100,000 would require 750,000 tons. An average of 5,000 tons would require 150 vessels convoyed by a flotilla of naval vessels made up of seven battleships, several aircraft carriers, seven light cruisers, a couple of mine-layers and at least seventy destroyers. Imagine this immense armada, moving slowly over the seas and approaching our coasts—3,000 miles from their own base and at the mercy of our navy and our air force, and compelled to make a landing at a port protected by heavy guns and mine-sown seas.

By the time a million men were landed, if that is conceivable, the attacking government would require 12,000,000 tons of shipping plying back and forth from the other side of the Atlantic to ports here to keep this great army supplied with provisions, fuel and ammunition. This would mean the arrival and departure of at least eighty ships a day and all at hostile ports and through hostile seas. The whole idea is so fantastic that no serious mind will entertain it for a moment. And, as a matter of fact, there is no military authority in this country who believes that an invasion of America by Germany with or without the British fleet is possible.

Hanson Baldwin, in Harper's Magazine for August, 1940, said, referring to an invasion of this hemisphere: "The problem seems impossible; not even Britain or a combination of Britain and Germany has sufficient shipping to divert such an enormous amount of it from their ordinary and vital trade routes to military purposes. We do not, therefore, have to fear the employment of mass armies in this hemisphere; the most we have to guard against is the possible transportation of a small expeditionary force."

To come here, after defeating England, Hitler would have to set out for America upon a vast



This shows the immense distances which Hitler would have to travel with his great army of a million men to attack the United States by way of South America.

military adventure, using up all the military resources he has. He would leave behind him on his rear Russia, which would welcome his plight, and 200,000,000 sullen people in Europe who, we may be sure, would be watching the moment to cause him trouble. That moment would come when he was compelled to strip himself in Europe to fight here. And he would fight here a battle that he would be sure to lose. Dictators cannot afford to take on such battles. They must win.

The President said in his last Message to Congress, January 6, 1941, "Even if there were no British navy it is not probable any enemy would be stupid enough to attack us by landing troops in the United States from across thousands of miles

of ocean, until it had acquired strategic bases from which to operate."

Here is a complete admission by the man who has done more than anyone else to frighten the American people with the fear of invasion that a direct invasion is not possible. Yet hardly were these words cold on the President's lips when Mr. Hull went before a Congressional Committee and said if the British navy were eliminated to cross the Atlantic by Hitler would be a comparatively easy matter.

The President saves his point by insisting that Hitler would first have to acquire bases in this hemisphere. Now just look at this with a little common sense. Hitler will not come across thousands of miles of ocean to invade us directly because of the great distance he would have to transport his armies and equipment. Therefore if he attempted an invasion from bases those bases would have to be much closer to the United States than is Germany. Otherwise there would be no sense in bases.

The bases in this hemisphere which would answer this description from which Hitler could attack us are Brazil, various points in the West Indies, Bermuda, Newfoundland, Greenland and similar points.

Brazil is the favorite South American base to which the President is fond of referring. This is because Hitler can take over West Africa and concentrate his forces at Dakar there.

Africa bulges out on its west coast toward South America and South America bulges out toward Africa in Brazil. Dakar in Africa is only 1,600 miles from Pernambuco in Brazil. Hitler will be able to cross over the Atlantic at this narrow stretch to Brazil, and, as Senator Claude Pepper has described it, roll on into Venezuela, into Colombia, up through Central America into Mexico and on to the Rio Grande.

This amazing proposal is so grotesque that it hardly calls for an answer. It overlooks the fact that Hitler must take his vast force to Western Africa by sea—which is 3,200 miles from Germany—and then 1,600 miles across the Atlantic to Brazil. He will have travelled near 5,000 miles. Before he started from Germany he would be 3,300 miles from the United States. After travelling 5,000 miles to Brazil he would be 5,300 MILES FROM THE UNITED STATES. He would be further away than before he started.

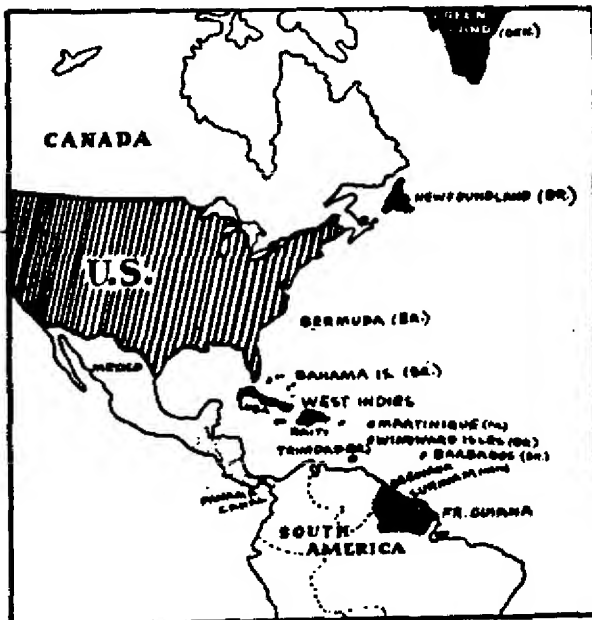
He would have to have of course at least a million men—which would be a ridiculously small number. He would have to bring along all that immense accumulation of trucks, and trailers and motorcycles and tanks and guns and supplies. He would have to conquer Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia. He would have to move his men up through the narrow Isthmus of Panama and on through the mountainous regions, the swamps, the trackless plains of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador and Honduras, dragging along his thousand-mile train of trucks and tanks and guns and trailers and supplies into Mexico and up over the wide plateaus, the pathless jungles, over the mountain gorges and the fever-infested plains of Mexico—his million men,

his 65,000 trucks, his 20,000 trailers, his 10,000 tanks and incredible supplies of food, fuel, oil and ammunition—conquering all these countries as he goes and leaving behind great numbers of troops to hold them in subjection until he came at last to the Texas border—after a journey of nearly 10,000 miles over land and oceans. And he would still not be in the United States.

This, of course, is a bedtime story to frighten children and is based upon the assumption that American citizens are morons and will believe anything. Yet this is the basis of the argument that "we are next on Hitler's list."

Others tell us he will go to Greenland. Greenland is a vast tract of arctic wilderness, its coasts rimmed by immense mountains, its interior covered with ice in places a thousand feet deep. Military and aviation experts know it is impossible to build these bases there to accommodate either naval or airplane units large enough for attack here. Even if it were possible Hitler could not do this unless he had command of the seas. And if he had command of the seas he wouldn't go to Greenland.

There are, however, other bases from which attacks might be launched. The map (Map 4)



This map shows the various bases from which an enemy might attempt to attack the United States. All those belonging to Britain, Holland, France are within a few days of our waters, some in our waters. They could be taken without firing a shot or losing a life if England were defeated. Germany would then have to take them from us which would be as difficult as landing in the United States.

will show these. You will see very quickly how little we have to fear on this score.

These bases are Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies or any British or Dutch or French possessions in the general neighborhood of the Northern coast of South America.

Germany, it is feared, might, with the British fleet, capture these bases, if Hitler defeated England. If England were to be defeated the American fleet could seize any one of these bases within two days, three at the most. American warships kept within a day or two run from these places—mostly islands—could almost the very day that England fell take possession of these places without firing a shot, spending a dollar or losing a man. There is no need of going into a war—perhaps a ten-year war—to keep the Germans out of bases which we could capture in a few days and at no cost if Britain is defeated.

As for Newfoundland, there we would pursue the policy we would adopt for all of Canada and the country to the North of us in this hemisphere. We would announce that we would resist with force any attack upon that country. It would take Germany years to prepare for such an expedition and when prepared, even if she were stupid enough to attempt it, the same arguments which reveal the folly and impossibility of a frontal attack on the United States apply to Canada backed by the United States.

Why, then, do men talk about Hitler coming here? Because this is the cornerstone of the propaganda to get us into the war. Propagandists have pointed out that to get America in the war, "Americans must be frightened by some threat." And this threat has been manufactured by British and American interventionist propagandists and industriously circulated by them to get us into this war.

Americans are willing to aid Britain because they hate fascism, they are against Hitler, they look upon the English government, despite its aristocratic character, and its empire, as a more civilized form of government than Hitler's dictatorship. They are willing to help through a generous sympathy and not because they think this is our war.

Any airplane attempting to bomb us from Europe or from the Azores would have to face the certain fate of being destroyed. There is not in existence any fleet of planes that could menace us from Europe or from any base such as Greenland or the Azores. And of course everyone knows by now that you do not conquer a country like America merely by dropping bombs on it. It must be occupied. We are not vulnerable as Britain is, which depends for the very food she eats as well as for almost everything else, on shipments from abroad. She can be blockaded. We cannot.

All this does not mean that our country is not menaced by dangers. The most serious dangers are interior. It does not mean that we must be unarmed. It means that we must provide this country with whatever defenses are essential to make an invasion by any force, however great, impossible. And that is easily possible to us. What is impossible to us is to create inside of many years an aggressive force capable of invading Europe or Asia and carrying on an aggressive war there. And few Americans want to do that.

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The greatest service you can render your country is to write at once to your Senators, your congressman, the President of the United States and your local newspaper protesting against any further steps to involve the United States in the European war.

Also send in your name as a member of the America First Committee, which is working to save America from this war. National Headquarters, 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

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PUBLICATION FILE

4/29/85 SP8871CAL #245238

Can Hitler Cripple America's Economy

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Read what three of America's
outstanding economists say:

BERNARD M. BARUCH
RAYMOND MOLEY
GEORGE N. PEEK

Chapt 242, 942

TO FIND the answers to the questions which are being asked so frequently these days about Hitler's threat to our economy, the America First Committee presents the views of three men who know as much about that problem as anyone in the country.

A brief biographical sketch of Mr. Baruch will be found on page 4.

Mr. Moley's background is described on page 9.

To see why Mr. Peek is so well qualified to answer those questions, read the brief outline of his record on page 16.

An interview with
BERNARD M. BARUCH

BERNARD M. BARUCH was born in 1870. As the man who directed this country's unprecedented industrial effort of 1917-18, he is singularly well qualified to discuss America's economic relation to the present war.

A member of the New York Stock Exchange, who had dealt with problems of trade and finance all his life, Mr. Baruch was appointed a member of the Advisory Council on National Defense by President Wilson in 1916. He was soon elevated to the post of Chairman of the War Industries Board, where he discharged with great distinction powers which were said to be the greatest ever held by any American. Later he served as Economic Advisor for the American Peace Commission and in 1922 became a member of the President's Agricultural Peace Commission. He is the author of many treatises on various economic subjects.

The statements he makes in the interview published herein are rendered particularly pertinent by the fact that Mr. Baruch is presently a close consultant of President Roosevelt on matters of national defense.

(The following is a reprint of an article by Robert Laffan which appeared in the June 6th issue of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.)

U. S. CAN UNDERSELL TOTALITARIANS IN WORLD MARKETS, SAYS BARUCH

*Germany Would Be "On Spot"
Economically Even If She Won
War, He Asserts.*

THE UNITED STATES can undersell totalitarian countries in world trade, according to Bernard M. Baruch, formerly chairman of Woodrow Wilson's War Industries Board, now a national defense consultant to the Roosevelt Administration.

In an exclusive interview with The Wall Street Journal, Mr. Baruch pointed out that Germany, not the United States, would be "on the spot" economically if Germany were to win control of the European continent.

"What will she do? Where can she sell her products or those of the countries she has conquered?" the veteran of another all-out war asked the reporter.

The United States market will be cut off from European countries that formerly sold here, according to Mr. Baruch. Under proper economic policy the United States should be able to drive Germany out of any desired neutral market, he believes.

A Program for the U. S.

According to Mr. Baruch this country must:

- (1) Maintain a low price structure throughout this war.
- (2) Develop quality and economy in mass-production industries.
- (3) Build military defenses.

Fears concerning Germany's economic prowess and cheap labor are exaggerated, according to Mr. Baruch.

He cited evidence he had just received from a large American company that owns a factory in a leading industrial city in Germany. (He named the city, but suggested the name be omitted.) The parent American company has received a report from the German factory, Mr. Baruch asserted, that shows conclusively that despite low wages and long hours, with the German mark at 37 cents, the American plant is turning out the same products more cheaply.

"Oh, they can make gimcracks where we don't make them," Mr. Baruch remarked, "but there is no reason why we can't undersell them in important mass-production products provided we maintain a low price structure."

Importance of Low Prices

He stressed the importance of this. A price rise now would have to be liquidated in the post-war period, and that would throw this country off balance and place it in an unfavorable posi-

tion to wage economic war, he pointed out. But if prices here are held down, Germany will be faced with the huge unemployment and economic problem after the war, he believes.

Won't that mean that Germany will be forced to attack us? Mr. Baruch was asked.

"Let 'em come," he replied. Mr. Baruch emphasized that he is not one of those who have been complacent about Germany over the past many years. Like Winston Churchill, Mr. Baruch can point to the fact that he has been trying to awaken public opinion ever since 1935 to the rise of Nazi military power and to the need for preparedness.

Mr. Baruch's comments followed a discussion of his book, "American Industry in the War," which has just been issued by Prentice Hall, Inc. The book is a reprint of the report of the old War Industries Board, together with Mr. Baruch's own program for total mobilization of the nation as presented to the War Policies Commission in 1931. It also contains material on priorities and price fixing.

An editorial by
RAYMOND MOLEY

RAYMOND MOLEY was born in Berea, Ohio in 1886. He has long been a keen observer of national affairs—first as a Professor of Politics, Government and Public Law; later, as a journalist. He has been one of President Roosevelt's closest advisors.

During the World War, Mr. Moley served as Director of Americanization for the Ohio State Council on Defense. In 1933 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State by President Roosevelt—his special forte being international economics. He left this post to assume the editorship of the magazine "Today". This magazine later merged with "Newsweek", of which Mr. Moley is now Contributing Editor.

The following editorial by Mr. Moley appeared in the June 9, 1941 issue of "Newsweek".

WORLD TRADE AND THE FUTURE

BY NOW the military, naval and diplomatic implications of President Roosevelt's fire-side speech have been pretty thoroughly thrashed over. He has, by subsequent statements and acts, clarified much of what he said then. So it is unnecessary to pursue those aspects here. But there were economic implications in the President's statement of policy that will prove to be of almost equal importance in the long run. What he said about international economic questions, taken in connection with Mr. Hull's speech a week before, merits the keenest examination.

In much of the discussion on both sides of the debate on how far we should move into the orbit of war, there is a common economic assumption. It seems to be taken for granted that it is possible, through a military decision, to restore nineteenth-century methods of international trade if Britain wins, or, if Germany wins, to destroy those methods as we have known them in the past and to substitute an entirely new worldwide system of exchanging goods among nations.

YET it ought to be remembered that, war or no war—even without the interposition of the World War, in fact—economic developments were taking place throughout the world which pointed to a permanently changed world trade.

This has never been described so well as in Mr. Graeme K. Howard's book, "America and a New World Order." Mr. Howard's rare competence to speak on this subject lies in the fact that he is not a mere theoretical economist or a diplomat or a politician. He is vice president of the General Motors Corporation in charge of overseas operations, and his experience has been that of a man who has actually been engaged in selling goods abroad. He says: "In the new century, in spite of the fact that markets have grown and that new inventions, such as the automobile and the airplane, have infused new vigor into world economy, the rate of market expansion has declined . . . Unless domestic economies everywhere are again made to function as they once did, we will find the twentieth century barren of the remarkable growth in trade which was characteristic of the nineteenth."

There have been times when the Administration has proceeded on the basis of this belief. There have been others when the Administration has adhered to this theory's exact opposite. The strange duality of economic policy with which the fabric of New Deal history is shot needs no detailed analysis here. In the oil business, for instance, agreements to limit production and dispose of surpluses—agreements encouraged by some sectors of government—have been attacked by other sectors of government as combination in restraint of trade. Or, to take another example, we are boosting the price of cotton by artificial means, thus encouraging competitive foreign production, at the same moment that

insist upon talking about increasing our exports of cotton.

THE success of the United States in world competition after this war will largely depend upon the power, resourcefulness and productiveness of its own economy. Of course we cannot compete if that economy is plagued by disunion, hamstrung by fundamental inconsistencies, living beyond its means, dissipating its substance for nonproductive purposes. Nor can we afford to make the mistake of attempting to repeat the imperialistic course of the British Empire in the past century. The creation of that kind of empire is a thing of the past. We should find it impossible, as Germany, Japan or any joint effort of Germany and Japan will find it impossible.

The world is moving in the direction of self-dependent states and self-dependent blocs of states, eager to produce what they consume and intent upon an economy that will, through inventive genius, devise substitutes for the materials supplied by foreign producers. In this very fact lies a direct economic answer to the German threat. Because whatever may be the intention of the military and political masters of Germany, the kind of economy that the Germans have developed is in itself an answer to and a defeat for its pretensions as an imperialistic system. That is the ironic truth that Germany will sometime have to face. And if it has any intelligence left, it will face it soon, before the lust for empire gets too strong.

It was a corollary of the haphazard free-enterprise theory of trade that some, though not all, wars were fought in pursuit of trade advantages. It is possible that there was just enough color in the theory of the military pursuit of foreign markets to lend widespread credence to the Marxian thesis that capitalism was a breeder of wars.

If that thesis of Marx cannot be refuted by cold facts and by internationally directed intelligence, the future of the world is dark indeed. If the choice we of the twentieth century face is a choice between militarily controlled trade and the boggling free-enterprise kind of trade—both of which ultimately run themselves into the ground—then Communism may be destined to inherit the earth, with all the evil that would follow in its wake. If we cannot carry on trade without fighting wars over and over—wars which, in most instances, bring to the conqueror the hatred not only of the enemy, but the hatred of those who are allegedly being helped—then there is no prospect but retrogression before the human race.

All this has a very special bearing upon the economic future of this hemisphere and upon our relations with the countries to the south of us. The attitude of this Administration with respect to Latin America has been admirable in its restraint, in its courtesy and in its constant emphasis upon a spirit of mutual help. It has limited itself to mere conversational hoopla, has made sincere efforts to lay the foundation for sound political relationships with the La

American nations. Still there is a tendency to blur over the hard fact that lasting relations cannot be established on any basis that would keep these countries as permanent producers of raw materials only. Without industrialization they cannot develop the means of economic self-defense. They will lack even the means of effective cooperation in hemisphere defense. And, unless they are industrialized, we, in turn, cannot escape the ultimately disastrous role of a dominant industrial nation penetrating the markets of these countries solely for the purpose of supplying them with consumers' goods.

THE military as well as the economic defense of the other countries in this hemisphere can succeed only if those countries are able to sustain, in and of themselves, a considerable proportion of their energy and of their material means for that defense. That will mean close and active military alliances with us. It will mean the joint occupation of military and naval bases. It will mean a clear definition of the extent to which nations alien to this hemisphere will be permitted to penetrate any of these countries.

Thus mobilized, the Western Hemisphere could contemplate the localization of the Nazi movement in Europe alone with vastly less trepidation. As the President pointed out in his speech, the farther the Nazi power spreads itself over Europe, Asia and Africa, the greater the danger to itself and the more certain that the whole structure will ultimately break up into little bits.

An interview with
GEORGE N. PEEK

GEORGE N. PEEK was born in Polo, Illinois, in 1873. All his life he has been intimately connected with farm problems, and especially with their relation to America's foreign trade.

In 1933 he was appointed Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and during 1934-35 he filled the post of Special Advisor to President Roosevelt on foreign trade. During this same period he was President of the Government Export-Import Banks.

Thus, Mr. Peek speaks as a man whose life has been devoted to those very problems whose solution means so much to America today. His opinion is an expert one. His facts come not only from the most accurate sources available to the government, but also from his own vast knowledge and experience.

QUESTION:

Can Hitler impoverish America? Can he cause an economic collapse in this country by stifling our foreign trade, cutting off our markets, and denying us access to the vital materials we need? Can his slave labor, his barter system, his goldless economy invade us where his panzer divisions cannot? Assertions that Hitler could do those things are made by the war interventionists, including Mr. Wendell Willkie, in a recent statement.* What do you think of those assertions in general?

*"Americans, Don't Be Afraid!"
Collier's, May 18, 1941.

ANSWER:

HITLER cannot impoverish America by stifling our foreign trade, by cutting off either our markets or our sources of supply of vital materials. To assume that he can is a counsel of unreasoning defeatism. But America can impoverish herself by spending her substance on foreign wars.

One of the presumably convincing arguments put forth by many well-meaning people, as well as by the interventionists, is that although a victorious Germany might find it impossible to invade this country, she could destroy our world trade and force us to trade according to her wishes and on her own terms.

Now comes Mr. Willkie citing this argument as part of the interventionist campaign to take this country into war. He does not advance -

single reason why his views should be taken seriously on account of any special knowledge or experience in the field of trade—foreign or domestic. He advances no new points. Rather, he seems to appear as just another advocate, this time on economic grounds, of the interventionists' campaign—a campaign to involve our country in a foreign war. In this campaign, too, his assertions may be regarded as "campaign oratory."

The arguments of one, however, are the arguments of all. They stem from the self-interests of a few. They are built on a false theory of trade. Therefore, their case will not stand up before a jury of American informed opinion.

QUESTION:

Your statement may be perfectly true, but I think it must be substantiated. You say that the arguments of the war interventionists are based on a false theory of trade. Now if Hitler were to control a large part of the rest of the world, would he not be in a position to dictate terms to us? Why is that a false theory of trade?

ANSWER:

MY REPLY to their argument has been that we hold the answer largely in our own hands. The same argument could be advanced with respect to Great Britain or other nations. My reply would be the same. Competition is the life of trade and is always a threat in private business, no matter from whom it comes. So it is with nations.

Political control is one thing—economic necessity quite another. Now let us get this straight. There is no difference in principle between foreign and domestic trade, except as restrictions have been imposed upon the entry of goods and the transfer of funds between countries. The war interventionists' theory is that one party to a transaction could dictate all the terms and conditions of the trade between two or more parties. How false! Every man, woman, and child knows better if he will think but for a moment. It takes two parties to complete a trade. The necessities and the desires of each are basic. To assume that one may dictate all the terms and conditions is assuming something which is not so. Therefore, their case rests on a false premise and should be dismissed. As to Hitler's ability to dictate terms of trade to us in the event of a victory—no—that is where economic necessity comes into play. For example:

In 1933 and 1934 we demonstrated that we could trade with other nations to our mutual advantage. Indeed, we made some desirable—mutually agreeable ones with France, Spain and Italy—but the Administration refused to continue to trade. The reason given was that to do so would interfere with our trade agreement policy, which was one of international altruism toward every country in the world save one. The real reason, however, was more obscure. In the case of Germany, notwithstanding that her two great necessities were under-

stood to be easier access to raw materials and larger markets for her manufactured products, we denied her both, beginning as far back as 1934. The reasons were social and political. Vice President Wallace now says (Address, Foreign Policy Association, April 8, 1941) "The next peace must give the . . . aggressor nations the opportunity to buy raw materials and sell manufactured goods without discrimination." If the President, Mr. Hull, Mr. Wallace, and the other New Dealers had recognized Germany's legitimate necessities in 1934 and since, instead of declining to trade with her, they might have made a real contribution toward world peace and might have checked the rapid rise of Nazism and thus avoided the danger of American participation in this war.

Desirable opportunities to trade were rejected, also, for one reason or another, with England, Japan, Italy, and other nations. In 1939 we revised this position somewhat when we made an agreement with England to exchange cotton for rubber. No change in basic policy, however, is indicated by this isolated incident, as the President made clear in his message to Congress last January.

QUESTION:

Accepting your statement that it takes two parties to make a trade, what advantages would we have to use against Germany's increased bargaining power? You have shown that grave errors were made and it would have been possible to make desirable trades. But under

German control of Europe and other areas, won't the conditions be so different that former rules will not apply?

ANSWER:

FIRST and foremost in importance is our great market. We have the greatest consuming power in the world. Our purchases from foreign countries support a large part of the economy of many of them. For example:

Latin America produces 90 percent of all the coffee—we consume half of it. Europe, too, depends upon Latin America for her supply—about the same quantity as ours—although she has four times our population.

The Malay States, the Dutch East Indies, and small neighboring countries produce nearly 95 percent of the rubber and, including China, 60 percent of the tin. We use half of the rubber and 40 percent of the world's production of tin.

Japan produces nearly 90 percent of the silk—we buy 90 percent of her exports.

These are examples of the dependency of foreign nations upon our market. Others may be cited, i. e., jute from India, diamonds and gold from South Africa, tea from southeastern Asia, etc.

The economy of such nations does not shift with the flag of the overlord. It relies upon our markets. It does not change with super-political control.

A careful canvass of the world's mineral production discloses that the non-American nations of the world are more dependent upon the western hemisphere than it is dependent upon them.

As an example of the dependency of other countries upon our markets, let us consider a few items:

In the case of rubber, in 1929 we imported 528,602 tons at an average price of 20.5¢ per pound; we paid foreign countries for it \$247,420,000. By 1932 our imports had dropped to 393,731 tons and the price to 3.4¢; we paid \$34,273,000. By 1937 we had increased our imports to 592,528 tons, and the price had risen to 19.4¢—a total of \$252,859,000. The last two years show a greatly increased tonnage on account of our policy of storing up rubber.

In the case of tin, the story is similar. In 1929 we imported 195,165,000 pounds at 45.19¢, or \$91,839,000. In 1932 we imported 77,995,000 pounds at 22.01¢, or \$16,474,000. In 1937 our imports amounted to 197,377,000 pounds at 54.24¢, or \$104,285,000.

This merely shows the necessity and desirability of an active American market for the products of foreign lands.

Then comes the question of technological development and the use of substitutes. Great progress has been made in this field in recent years.

The development of synthetic rubber has progressed to a point where we may say that,

if necessary, we are no longer dependent upon the eastern hemisphere. Within a very few years we could produce our own rubber, as Germany has done. A number of our most important concerns are active in this field.

The same thing may be said of silk—witness the great development of rayon, and now nylon.

We are now preparing to smelt a considerable portion of our tin requirements in the United States from ore coming from Latin America. In addition, important substitutes have been developed from plastics and other materials, replacing tin.

This hemisphere can supply our manganese and potash—the former through the development of machinery and processes of refining low grade ores here and in Cuba, and the latter through the development of our own mines.

These are examples only. There is great progress in other fields.

Trade is a fleeting thing. Conditions and methods change, demand and sources of supply with them. For example, we have seen England abandon the practice of a century as the leading advocate of free trade and the gold standard, and for a decade follow a new policy of tariff trade agreements between nations, and managed currency. I do not say that this is or is not the best way to conduct trade between nations, but the point is that that is the way world trade has been trending for more than a decade. We are the only important nation attempting to ignore this fact.

My view is that we must recognize the fact that we cannot prescribe the rules and regulations for all the world. Rather, if we are going to engage in trade with other nations, we should use our strategic advantages to negotiate country by country in our own interest.

We should, of course, keep ourselves in a position to join with other nations in improving methods of trading if and when the time comes that the rest of the world is ready to consider a change. But, in the meantime, we should refrain from playing Santa Claus and from opening our markets recklessly to nearly all the world and so exposing our national economy to influences from abroad over which we have no control. Our need is for more defense of our internal economy—not less. We must stop letting foreign prices determine our domestic prices.

QUESTION:

What do you mean by foreign prices determining domestic prices?

ANSWER:

WORLD price very largely determines the domestic price of every crop of which we export a surplus. This price applies to the whole of the crop, whether consumed at home or exported, however much this burden is lessened by Government handouts. Industrial tariffs can and do protect prices of articles for which crop is exchanged. The fair exchange value of the crop is thus reduced in proportion to the protection afforded industry. Therefore, the pro-

TECTIVE principle usually operates for the benefit of industry and to the detriment of agriculture.

This problem is as old as our history. Alexander Hamilton recognized it and in his famous "Report on Manufactures", written in 1790, after urging a policy of tariff protection for industry, observed that the day might come when it would be necessary to give agriculture an equivalent. He proposed at some future time to offset by subsidy or otherwise the farmer's disadvantage of having to buy in a protected market while having to sell in an unprotected world market at world prices.

Notwithstanding the millions and billions that have been appropriated for agriculture in the last few years, the basic fault remains—while we pay our farmers not to produce, we encourage foreign farmers to produce, not only for foreign markets which we formerly supplied, but for our markets, by making it easier to import. Such a policy cannot be permanent. Its duration will be immeasurably shortened by the vast expenditures we must make for our national defense program.

QUESTION:

If Germany, producing with slave labor, can offer better prices to South America, how could we be able to compete?

ANSWER:

THAT is a trick question. It must be remembered that Germany, and England, too, has a substantial representation in South America.

before the war in 1914. There is nothing new about competition with them except in degree. There are many considerations besides price. Design and adaptability of products to do the work desired; terms, delivery dates; personal equation between buyer and seller and numerous other things. Frequently we hear the phrase, "Quality is remembered long after price is forgotten." If price were the sole measuring stick the manufacturer with the lowest price would be selling all the goods, be they automobiles or what. Competition would die, monopoly would succeed it and higher prices might then result.

The answer lies in mutuality of interest between countries so long as governments control the foreign trade of their nationals. Under these circumstances there is only one intelligent procedure and that is to recognize the conditions under which trade is conducted between nations and negotiate country by country for the terms and conditions under which goods may be exchanged satisfactorily. Each country must recognize frankly the needs of the other.

Other things being equal free labor can out-produce slave labor. We made our greatest progress after we abolished slavery—slave labor produces little buying power. We must keep in mind always that American wage levels support our higher American standards of living. They protect the American workers on our farms and in our factories against the lower standards not only of the forced labor of the Axis Powers and Russia but of the lower paid labor of the Argen-

tine Indian and the Chinese Coolie and the cheaper labor everywhere outside the United States of America. The difference is one only of degree. Our wage levels must be insulated against the competition of a world turned upside down.

Perhaps this is not a complete answer but it is difficult to give a complete answer to a trick question.

QUESTION:

In the early part of this interview you referred to the arguments of the war interventionists as stemming from the self-interest of a few. To whom did you refer?

ANSWER:

IN THE FIRST place I referred to the approximately 20% shown by the Gallup poll of the people constituting the interventionists. More specifically I referred to those who profit from international trade—the international bankers, ocean transportation companies, marine insurance companies, importers, et cetera—as distinguished from the industrialists who do some foreign business incidental to their domestic business. All of the latter group must realize that if compelled to choose between a prosperous American market and one periodically shot to pieces by foreign events, they must choose the American markets.

Many Americans will recall that Mr. Jan P. Warburg of New York wrote two books

1936 opposing President Roosevelt's reelection. He supported Alfred Landon, but after Governor Landon made his St. Paul speech in which he took a stand for protection of the American market and for real Yankee trading, Mr. Warburg wrote a letter to Secretary Hull saying that in view of Mr. Landon's position he would have to support the Democratic ticket. He is now one of our leading interventionists. This is queer company for the New Dealers who were going to drive the money changers from the temple.

QUESTION:

Can you sum up in a few words what you think our policy should be and what the question boils down to?

ANSWER:

I THINK that all our foreign policies—political and economic—should be related definitely to our American needs and ideals, with the objective of protecting and perpetuating the form of government and the economic policies which have made our country great. Our aim should be to make possible to all Americans the fullest benefits of our form of government as granted by our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The first requisite to this aim is knowledge based on reliable and comprehensive information, so that we may know what the problems are and consider them fairly. The second is a realization of the principle that foreign policies—whether political or economic—must

not be permitted to destroy or impair either our form of government or our standards of living.

The question boils down to this: Shall we take advantage of our position of geographic and economic security and contribute to world peace and prosperity by developing our own country and by attending to our own affairs, or shall we toss our nation into a common pool in the management of which ours will be only one voice and that not the controlling one? Shall we dilute our nation's strength with the world's weakness?

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AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

Southern California Division
Speaker's Bureau

TITLE: BUY OR DIE

BY: AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE RESEARCH BUREAU

VOLUME NO: 6

DATE: July 5, 1941

DATE

DID YOU KNOW

*318519
SPYBTS/CL 10-18-90*

That Hitler, even if victorious over Europe and the Mediterranean countries, cannot dominate our trade?

THE CLAIM

"They (the dictatorships) would fasten an economic stranglehold upon our several nations..... Wages and hours would be fixed by Hitler..... The American farmer would get for his products exactly what Hitler wanted to give. He would face obvious disaster and complete regimentation."

(President Roosevelt, in his "unlimited emergency" speech of May 27, 1941, reported in Christian Science Monitor, May 28).

THE ANSWER

"However, the import requirements of Nazi Europe are so large and so varied that she is scarcely in a position to buy or refrain from buying at will. Her exports are wanted, but are not indispensable. Barring the use of force, her position in world markets will be as weak or as strong as her capacity to pay for the goods she needs. Clearly this is an issue whose outcome cannot be dictated entirely by Nazi Europe." ("Nazi Europe and World Trade," published by the Brookings Institution, June, 1941, page 184.

"The United States can undersell totalitarian countries in world trade, according to Bernard M. Baruch, formerly chairman of Woodrow Wilson's War Industries Board, Now a national defense consultant to the Roosevelt Administration.... Mr. Baruch pointed out that Germany, not the United States, would be 'on the spot' economically if Germany were to win control of the European continent...." (In interview reported in The Wall Street Journal, June 6, 1941.

THE ECONOMIC MENACE

Interventionists originally sought to frighten the American people into willingness to support American entry into the current war by lurid tales of military invasion of the Western Hemisphere by the triumphant Nazi war machine. When that theory was exploded by the military facts, the interventionists dug up the "Economic Menace". The American people were told that a Nazi-dominated Europe threatened our very way of life; that our trade would collapse before the ingenuity of the Nazis; that we would be subdued without the necessity of military attack. The "economic" theory could be advanced persuasively because there was little evidence available of either its accuracy or its falsity. Presumably, the absence of evidence accounts for the fact that the President was persuaded to adopt the theory in his "unlimited emergency" speech of May 27. Now the evidence is available; the "economic" theory is shown to have little basis in economic fact.

NAZI EUROPE

We can test the "economic" theory. Assume that the Nazis have military control of the entire continent of Europe (for the moment we can except the Soviet Union and the Soviet-dominated states.) Make the further (and unlikely) assumption that they are able to unify the numerous nationalities of Europe, suppress or alleviate the age-old hatreds, obtain willing and eager co-operation from the sullen millions of their victims, and co-ordinate the productive capacities of the continent into one integrated, centrally controlled, economic and political unit. That unit would comprise twenty countries (Albania, Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.) Assume further that the Nazis are able to bring into that unit the eleven non-European countries which border the Mediterranean Sea (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Tangier Zone, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Cyprus.) Such assumptions are more than generous to the advocates of the "economic" theory of conquest: they give the Nazis control over countries in Europe, North Africa and the Near East which are yet unconquered.

HOW STRONG IS NAZI EUROPE

The popular impression fostered by interventionists is based on the assumption that the Nazi regime has been greatly strengthened economically by its conquests, especially in its power to influence trade relations with the nations of the Western Hemisphere. That impression is shown to be far from accurate in a current study published by the Brookings Institute, a conservative and eminently authoritative research institution ("Nazi Europe and World Trade" by Cleona Lewis, published in June, 1941.) In this memorandum are discussed the resources and needs of a Nazi-controlled Europe as Dr. Lewis has analysed them. Other aspects of the problem will be treated in subsequent memoranda.

HITLER'S PROBLEMS

Dr. Lewis's study is based upon two "control" years. 1929 and 1937. The first year was chosen because the Dawes Plan and American loans had made it a prosperous one. The second was chosen because it was one of great business activity and normal trade relations for Germany -- it was before the economies of European countries had been seriously distorted by "the purchase and storage of goods for war purposes" (page 3). Since no accurate date is available, no consideration is given to the cost, time and difficulties, obviously tremendous, of repairing the damage to productive capacities caused by the devastation and dislocations of war. In view of the staggering nature of the reconstruction problems, the study is reasonable in assuming that the 1929 and 1937 figures mark the maximum potential resources of Europe for several years to come. So vast would be the reconstruction job that Hitler would face, that the strength attributed to Nazi Europe in the study probably exceeds its actual strength. The study does not consider the possibility that the total volume of European production might increase under more efficient industrial operation. That possibility lies entirely in the realm of speculation, and is subject to a multitude of factors. Even the famed German ingenuity cannot do very much expand food and industrial raw material production in Europe. The study makes it clear that Europe's "climate, soil, and topography, and the poverty of its subsoil, all place limitations on its domestic output." (page 175).

NAZI TRADE WEAKNESSES

Except for these speculative qualifications which can be too easily over-emphasized, the study shows clearly that Nazi Europe- if it ever comes - will be in no position to dictate the nature and terms of world trade or of the trade of the Western Hemisphere countries. Paradoxical as it may sound, "Germany's supply problem has not been solved by her seizure of neighboring territories. On the contrary, it has been made more difficult. Raw-material imports, in particular, are considerably larger for the whole area than they were for Germany alone - whether they are measured in absolute or relative terms." (page 178) Despite the fact that Nazi Europe furnishes the "living space" the Nazi's claimed was vital to Germany's existence, Germany's trade position is now weaker than before the war.

THE NAZI*REICH BUYER

This is because Germany, before entry upon career of aggression, was ultimately dependent upon outside sources for food and raw materials. Far from attaining independence of foreign sources for food and raw materials by her conquests, Germany has become more dependant than ever before upon foreign sources. The old Reich, both in 1929 and 1937, managed to maintain a slightly larger volume of exports than of imports, to sell more than she bought. Consequently she was in a position to drive a good bargain. (page 178). Her foreign trade was fairly stable from 1925

through 1937, with foods and raw materials accounting for about 90%, usually, of her imports, and manufactured goods making up from 65% to 80% of her exports. This ratio held good, in the main, even despite the much-exaggerated Nazi trade drive and Nazi attempts to force surplus manufactured goods down the throats of Latin American and other foreign trade countries. (pages 3-9)

NAZI EUROPE LARGER BUYER

Of the 20 European countries assumed to be under Nazi sway, only three really complement and help the Nazi economy by being exporters of foods and raw materials, and importers of manufacturers (Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia). Ten others are helpful to the Nazi's in part. Six of these (Denmark, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, and Spain) dovetail with the German economy in that they export more food than they buy, and import more manufactured goods than they sell; but they are dependent, like the old Germany, for the most of their raw materials on outside sources. The four others in this second group (Albania, Greece, Norway and Sweden) also help the old Reich in that they can supply raw materials, and buy manufactures; but these countries are a detriment in that they must buy foods from outside sources. The last six states (Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Switzerland,) are alike Germany in that they must sell their manufactured goods to the outside world, and must buy foods and raw materials. These are the large industrial countries whose subjugation is popularly supposed to constitute a great triumph for the Nazis. Actually, they furnish little opportunity for additional economic "living space". Once they are linked with Germany as a unit in Nazi Europe, they must buy from outside sources twice as much foodstuffs as the old Reich and almost three times as many raw materials, and they must sell almost twice as many manufactures. They have made Germany's presumed goal, independence of outside sources, much more difficult of attainment. (pages 11-13).

THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

These figures are not changed materially even if the Nazis control the eleven non-European countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. On the basis of 1937 data, the latter provide only about 19% of the food and 8% of the raw materials needed by Nazi Europe, and take only 16% of the manufactured goods which Nazi Europe must sell. In short, "larger Germany would have to import more food and raw materials, and find larger markets for manufactures, than were required for the old Reich." (pages 15-15).

What the effect of the conquest of Soviet Russia and Great Britain would be will be considered in detail in another memorandum. Nevertheless, it should be stated here that the subjugation of Russia would not ease the economic problems of a Nazi Europe as much as has been popularly supposed. In 1929 and 1937 Russia's exports of foods and raw materials amounted to no more than 4% of Nazi Europe's needs (including Mediterranean countries). Nor is Russia much of a market for Nazi Europe's manufactured goods. (page 16).

BUY OR DIE

Nazi Europe must therefore import or die. Without food imports, Europe's population must go on short rations, because of shortages of cereals, fats, vegetable oils, meats, and dairy products. Without raw material imports, the textile industries would be crippled (for lack of sufficient supplies of cotton, wool, silk, jute, hemp, and flax.) The leather working industries would be gravely impaired; large scale synthetic rubber production would be necessary, which would in turn create new raw material needs. Without industrial mineral imports, "manufacturing, mining, transportation, communication and even agriculture would be severely handicapped." Machines and machine tools could no longer be made because of the lack of alloy metals and bearing metals. The automotive and electrical industries would suffer from lack of asbestos, mica, non-synthetic oils, copper and other minerals. There would be enough coal unless (a very likely probability) the resort to synthetic production of rubber, hosiery, and gasoline caused a coal shortage. (pages 175-177).

Nazi Europe will have to import. Without imports, even the manufactures of the goods which she must sell in order to buy more food and more raw materials will be crippled. Nazi Europe will be in no position to buy or not to buy, as she pleases, and therefore drive a hard bargain or dictate her own terms. The bargaining advantage will rest with the Western Hemisphere countries and the other countries of the world which have for sale the products Nazi Europe needs.

11
PRESS RELEASE
AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

Franklin 6093

(encl)

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Comp # 642, 94C

For immediate release

September 11, 1941

COMPLETE STATEMENT BY GENERAL ROBERT E. WOOD, National Chairman of the
AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

264.380
91453FE/AG/COL
4-23-86

318,519
SP8BTJ/COL
10-18-90

The President has initiated an undeclared war in plain violation of the Constitution.

In 1917 President Woodrow Wilson sufficiently respected his oath of office and the Constitution of the United States to ask Congress to declare war. President Roosevelt now, however, ignores his oath of office and flouts the Constitution.

Not a single American life has yet been lost upon an American ship.

Shoot on sight is not short of war. It is war.

His refusal to consult Congress places upon him the sole responsibility for the inevitable loss of American lives.

President Wilson did not order American warships to shoot until Congress gave him that authority.

The America First Committee will throw its full weight on the side of the people and their Congress, in order to restore representative Government in the United States.

This attempt to take the American people into war, in betrayal of the most solemn promises a candidate ever made to his people, will be repudiated. It will be repudiated because it is a transparent attempt to avoid majority rule, and to put us into war by deceit.

President Roosevelt in effect seeks to abrogate the Neutrality Act by Executive decree. That law was three times enacted by Congress with the overwhelming support of the American people. The law was passed to prevent the American people from becoming hysterical when American lives were lost. He has become hysterical without the loss of an American life under the American flag. That Act required the

President to define "combat area" in case of foreign war into which American ships and citizens were forbidden to go under penalties of \$50,000 fines and years in prison. That Act remains unrepealed.

Mr. Roosevelt speaks wider of "freedom of the seas" -- but the Neutrality Act was expressly enacted to limit our freedom of the seas. The people calmly and deliberately agreed to forego "fool's gold" rather than have their sons killed.

Under that Act President Roosevelt established a combat area and forbade Americans to cross the Red Sea. He later removed the Red Sea as a combat area. In doing so, he made it legal in the letter of the law, but not in its spirit for American ships to enter that sea. The American merchant ship Steel Seafarer entered the Red Sea loaded with contraband of war at least 12,000 miles from our shores.

It was attacked in belligerent waters where the Neutrality Act and Congress never intended it to go. Are we now to be forced into war because of a fact that Congress never intended to assume responsibility for another ship -- the American-owned ship Sessa has been sunk with loss of one American life. But that ship had been previously transferred to Panama registry presumably to circumvent the penalties under the Neutrality Act. American shipowners hid behind a foreign flag to make some money. Are American men to die for their "dividends?"

President Roosevelt's "freedom of the seas" was also one of President Wilson's fourteen points, in these words: "Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war."

The British Government through its Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George said it could not accept this clause under any condition. If it had been in operation, England would have lost the power of imposing a blockade--its most powerful weapon. The United States acquiesced then and now in British repudiation of freedom of the seas.

President Roosevelt now states that he proposes to maintain our line of supply of materiel to the enemies of Hitler, and to protect the shipping of this and every other nation.

This is in violation of the spirit and intent of the Lease-Lend Bill. When the Lease-Lend Bill was enacted, only a few months ago, it was clearly understood and agreed that title to munitions of war was to pass to foreign buyers on this side of the Atlantic. The point of delivery was to be in American ports -- and not in Liverpool, Cairo or Vladivostok. The point of delivery is the exact difference between peace and war. When the American people, through their Congress, enacted the Lease-Lend Bill, they assumed no responsibility for the safe carriage or delivery of cargo. If that responsibility is now to be assumed, let Congress assume it. If the Lease-Lend Bill is to be changed, let Congress change it.

When the Lease-Lend Bill was passed, Stalin and Hitler were comrades in arms. It is doubtful if Congress ever intended that American munitions would be delivered to Red Russia and that American aviation gasoline would be used to bomb Finland. Nor was it contemplated that American marines would be sent to Iceland, then and now occupied by British troops.

What President Roosevelt is doing is to convoy ships in violation both of the Neutrality Act and the spirit of the Lease-Lend Bill. He has himself stated that convoys mean shooting and shooting means war.

He brings up the war party's defeatist idea of America unable to defend itself. The American people do not agree.

This whole approach to war has been tricky, secretive and dishonest.

The President insists upon other nations complying with the least jot and tittle of neutrality while unneutral himself.

Let Mr. Roosevelt and Messrs. Stimson and Knox withhold their hands from bloodshed until the whole situation in the light of these new circumstances has been again referred to the Board of Directors of the American people -- the Congress of the United States, as the Constitution requires.

If Congress declares war, the America First Committee will support Congress. But the American people will insist that they be not taken into war without

consultation with them by the conjuring up of inflammatory incidents.

The America First Committee agrees with the President that Hitlerism must not invade America. But we go farther. We insist that Hitlerism must not invade America either from within or from without. We and over 80% of the American people stand firmly together -- not only against Hitler, but also against Hitlerism -- by whatever name it is called. Hitler does not consult the Reichstag.

#

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4 245 238
AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

141 W. Jackson

Chicago, Ill.

(Phone Wabash 6996)

DID YOU HEAR

Conf # 242 942
264,350 9145 JFC/col 4.23.86
318,519 SP8 BT/col 10-18-90
Philip LaFollette speak at the
Neutrality Conference of 221 America
First Chapter Chairmen and Delegates
in Washington on Saturday, November 17
Following is the complete text of
his speech which was broadcast over
the Columbia network.

Five years ago, I listened to a man - a man you all know - describe what was happening in Europe. In vivid word pictures he showed how the Old World had wrestled with the unsolved problems of the last World War. How unemployment, agricultural distress, business paralysis, and the corroding lack of opportunity for youth, had pounded year after year at the foundations of their governments. And then this man's voice - a voice you all know - crackled with contempt as he described how the politicians of Europe turned toward war as a desperate and fatal release from the problems they had been unable to solve at home: the unemployed shunted into the army, billions upon billions spent on implements of destruction. Finally that voice - the voice you have heard so often - rang with determination as he vowed that America would never follow that treacherous course, but would go forward courageously to find real answers for the problems of our people. The voice was the voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Reluctantly and with deep regret I parted with Franklin D. Roosevelt. His extraordinary gifts and his undeniable charm did not make it easy. But deep convictions and the teachings of long experience left no other choice when I saw that his failure to solve our problems here were leading him step by step to that wishful escape of casting his gaze beyond our own disordered backyard, to the tempting green pastures of Europe, Asia and Africa.

There is no dispute among thoughtful and patriotic Americans over the fact that our way of life is in danger. The difference - and it is a profound difference - that divides us is where and how the United States can best meet that challenge and wisely serve the cause of freedom for mankind. This difference has shattered our old political lines. It is no longer a question of the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Today the alignment is between the War Party and the American Party. The War Party maintains that American freedom is to be won or lost on the battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa. The American Party maintains that the future welfare and happiness of our people will not be determined by the defeat or victory of any other nation anywhere on earth, but by what we - we in America - do to protect and extend freedom and security of our people here.

Two years ago the President and the War Party launched us on a course of action labelled "steps short of war" to "keep us out of war". That was the most cunning of the many deceitful phrases employed in the propaganda campaign to get us into this war. Like a patent medicine ad, it promised, at almost no cost, a cure for a painful disease.

The American people by tradition and conviction hate tyranny, and specifically they hate the modern brutalitarianism whether in red, black or brown uniform. But side by side with our hatred of dictators, we have the fresh, raw disillusionment that came out of the last war, and the justified fear that involvement in another and bloodier war may doom for us the very freedom we would try to impose on the rest of the world.

The President was aware of this twin-concern of the American People - this loathing of brutality and this determination to keep out of other people's wars. So he produced a plan to accomplish what man had often tried, but never succeeded in doing: "to eat our cake and have it too". He produced a program which was to attain the laudable purpose of destroying Hitler, but which was not going to cost us a dime. Indeed, he went further in his message to Congress two years ago, in asking repeal of the Arms Embargo. On that occasion he dangled before our eyes the glittering temptation of war profits based on "Cash and Carry" the same war profits which only a few years before he himself had warned would be "fools' gold".

At that time, we of the American Party opposed the repeal of the Arms Embargo. We did not claim that that one step would put us into the war. We did claim - and events have proved us right - that that was the first long step down the road to war. We knew that out of the bitter lesson of the last war.

We are not here tonight to cry over spilt milk, or to blind ourselves to the stark realities which face this country. Nor are we concerned with the motives of Mr. Roosevelt or the War Party. What he and his administration have done in the past, is important only as it helps us to decide what reliance we can place on their judgment in the future. With that test let us remember that every step in the program, that has now led to shooting hostilities, was thrust on a reluctant and suspicious people as the one sure way, to keep out of war. Whatever the intentions may have been, this program has produced exactly the opposite result from that upon which it was sold to the people. In spite of the barrage of pledges of peace, we are today in shooting warfare - armed hostilities concerning which neither the people nor the Congress has been consulted. It was one man and one man alone who ordered the shipping of our badly needed planes and military equipment to France and Britain.

It was one man and one man alone who traded away Fifty American destroyers.

It was one man and one man alone who sent his friends and his relatives as flying ambassadors to Europe, Asia and Africa to deliver unfulfillable pledges, designed to induce other nations to go to war.

It was one man and one man alone who changed the map of the world and pushed the boundaries of the Western Hemisphere more than two thousand miles out into the North Atlantic.

It was one man and one man alone who decided to occupy Iceland and send the first American expeditionary force to stand guard intermingled with the British army in a war zone.

It was one man and one man alone who ordered the American navy to "patrol" the then convoy contraband of war into the zone of hostilities.

It was one man and one man alone who ordered our armed forces to hunt down and shoot on sight the war craft of a belligerent power.

Last Monday night this man rushed to the radio to announce that shooting had begun, that we had been attacked and that our ships had been fired upon. With a burst of generosity he assured us that they were our ships, that they belonged to you and me and to every other man, woman and child in this country. Yet, when this man ordered those ships into the war zone, he treated them as if they were his ships and not ours. Certainly no one, not even Congress, was consulted, let alone asked for approval.

Thus, after exactly two years of masquerading as true lovers of peace - as the only ones who had the answer to keeping us out of war, the War Party calmly inform us that their program has led the nation into a shooting war.

There can be no excuses and no alibis. The president and the War Party have received every single thing that they have asked for: money by the uncountable billions, unlimited power - and now shooting war. But mark these words: this administration is already preparing alibis and scapegoats for the disasters it cannot help see ahead. But the blame will be shifted to other shoulders despite the fact, and it cannot be emphasized too strongly, despite the fact that this administration has received everything - everything - it has asked for. And yet -

We will be blamed for all our troubles in aviation!

We will be responsible for military mistakes in Iceland, Egypt and Asia!

We will be the root of any trouble we have on the high seas!

Yes, all of us will be blamed for the failures in production, blamed for the closing out of thousands of small businesses, blamed for bungling in priorities throwing thousands out of work, blamed for the high cost of living and for all of the other accompaniments that go with the administrative mad-house here in Washington. And we will be blamed if and when Britain decides she has fought enough and leaves us holding the well-known bag.

We, who oppose this war, who have had no voice in this defense or offense program - we will be held accountable by this administration for every mistake and every blunder that is made. Only when some success is wrung from the blood and tears of our people will we find the administration Johnny-on-the-spot, again saying, "We planned it that way."

The sin of the War Party is not that they advocate war. The sin is that their only answer to the menace of Hitlerism in Europe is step by step to create Hitlerism in the United States. Every step taken in the past two years has been put over on us by the same fraudulent methods practiced by the European dictators.

If a humble bond salesman used a hundredth part of the misrepresentation and fraud in the sale of a ten dollar share of stock that the War Party has used to involve us in an all-out war, that salesman would face a stiff penalty.

It is these frauds - repeated again and again - which have made it so hard for the American People to believe that they are now face to face with war. Millions of people, in whose ears still ring the promises again and again and again repeated, that the President's program would keep them out of war, find it almost impossible to believe that we are in shooting hostilities, even when the President himself proclaims it.

In the beginning I do not believe that the President, or any other responsible citizen, wanted to see the United States involved in this war. I do not believe that the President, or any responsible member of his administration now welcomes bloodshed. But whether the Administration likes or dislikes bloodshed, is not as important to you and me, as to whether our blood is to be shed. The excuse the Administration now offers us is that bloodshed is inevitable. This comes with poor grace from the very man who, less than a year ago, secured his re-election, on the plea that he was the one and only person who could keep us out of war.

Like many others I did what I could to point out to you and to point out to him where I was certain his course was taking us. I was sure where it would take us because that hard teacher, experience, has taught some of us that it is not good intentions that decide between victory or defeat. What is most important to competent leadership is that it shall chart the right course in the great moving tide of events. No matter how able, how clever, a captain may be, if he yields to the all-too-human temptation to over-estimate himself and to underestimate the vast forces with which he is dealing he is headed for trouble. When this administration turned its back on our problems here and started in to play the old game of international diplomacy, it was only a question of time until it would be cleaned out of its own chips, and have to ask us for our money and our blood to stay in the game. One place I missed rather badly was that I did expect the Administration to come and ask us, instead of helping itself, without so much as "by your leave".

You and I have seen the steps toward war that were taken on this side of the Atlantic. Few of us appreciate the equally fateful steps taken by Administration on the other side. I saw enough in Europe to convince me that this Administration has been playing in the European game of power politics and for higher stakes than perhaps even the President himself realized.

The Administration claims that it is "hamstrung" by the Neutrality Act. The Administration is hamstrung but not by any American law. The difficulties of this Administration are all of its own making. They arise from the President's fatal mistake of promising our people one thing and promising foreign countries just the opposite. He promised us he would keep out of war. He promised the British we would join up to help defeat Germany. I would have thought that even in Washington they would know it would take all-out war to smash Germany - that it could not be done with fire-side chats and government red tape. But things in Europe went from bad to worse. The British pressed harder and harder for delivery on the President's pledges. Finally came that fateful meeting on the Atlantic. He could no longer put off the evil day. Those two inconsistent promises came due. The President yielded. He honored his pledges to Britain. He broke faith with us.

The President has told us in blunt, plain English what he is doing. There is no excuse for anyone to blind himself to the next steps the Administration intends to take: this country is to be pushed deeper and deeper into all-out warfare, and if Congress is ever to be asked for an outright declaration of war, it is to come only as a rubber-stamp formality acknowledging the existence of a war already raging.

It is this fact which gives such meaning and vitality to the historic fight now going on in Congress over the repeal of the Neutrality Act. You and I still have an opportunity to defend this last barricade of peace. Write, better still, telephone or telegraph your senators and congressmen tonight. Tell them you are opposed to butchering the Neutrality Act. If your representatives in Congress are fighting this last step on the road to war, they will be heartened by your support. If they are voting against your convictions, it is your right as an American citizen to protest and to demand that they keep the promises they made to you when you elected them to office.

The vast majority of us in the American party are not pacifists. We are not opposed to bearing arms for this country. We are opposed to the policies of the War Party because of what these policies would do to the freedom of America. But let there be no mistake about this: Defeat on the issue of the Neutrality Act does not mean that the fight for freedom - the fight for American freedom - is lost. That fight must and is going on until it is won. If we lose on the Neutrality Act, it means that for practical purposes the United States is up to its neck, if not over its head, in a shooting war. And war is a fact and not an opinion. A shell or a bomb does just as much damage whether fired with or without the approval of Congress. Questions of Constitutional law are of little practical interest to soldiers and sailors who are ordered into shooting hostilities off Iceland or perhaps in Egypt.

You ask, what can you and I do now? What are we to do if we are confronted with Hitleresque problem of undeclared war? As the lines draw tighter, as the Administration bears down on us with named and un-named threats, what is our next duty as citizens in a democracy?

Well, whatever we do or say must have one single guiding aim: We must govern ourselves not by what is safest for those who opposed war, nor by what is worse for the War Party. We must be guided solely by what is right, as God gives us to see the right, for the United States.

When we speak of the United States we are not thinking in terms of a colored map hanging on a school room wall. We are thinking of men and women who live and dream and hope - men and women who till the fields, who work in shops, offices, factories and in our homes.

When we talk about the army and navy - about divisions and ships, we are not talking about so many pins on a military chart. We are talking about your flesh and blood - we are talking about a whole generation of young men who constitute the most priceless and irreplaceable of all our assets.

Everything we say and everything we do must be guided by what will promote America in the terms of the men and women who are America. Every boy on the high seas, every boy in a hut in Iceland, is a bit of America - a bit of America that is far more priceless than tons of steel or acres of land. That is what we mean when we talk about America -- we mean the men and women and the boys and girls who are America. We mean all our faiths, all our religions, all our races - we mean the one hundred and thirty million individuals regardless of color, creed, race, religion or politics, who make up the warp and woof of this, our land.

Because you young men who have been ordered to fight on the high seas and in Iceland are Americans - are our own flesh and blood - and it matters not how or by whom you were ordered to your battle stations - we shall do our full part to see you have the best training, the best equipment, the best leadership,

the best care that this richest and most powerful nation on earth can provide. Nor is it putting a dollar sign on patriotism to insist that you who are on the firing line shall have compensation sufficient at least to relieve your minds of worry about the future security of those you leave behind.

While the War Party prepares to take your sons out to impose the Four Freedoms on the four quarters of the earth, we of the American party must fight to protect the freedom of Americans. The first round in the next phase of the fight for freedom - fight for American freedom - will come in the 1942 elections. We shall band together to suppose those members of the House and Senate who have so courageously shown their devotion to the common man. We shall do all in our power to oppose and defeat those who are taking this nation step step into a Fascist dictatorship. Sooner or later - and I think sooner than some here in Washington realize - the people are going to restore constitutional government in this country. And I venture this prediction: they will bring to account those responsible for taking us in and for sending our boys to their deaths in defiance of the Constitution.

And I make this passing observation: if there be men in seats of power here in Washington with a Nazi plan of dynamiting the American ballot-box, as they have the right of Congress to declare war, we assure them they will find that the fighting spirit and the love of liberty which inspired our ancestors to rise up against George III is as fearless today as it was at Lexington and Concord.

While the War Party dreams and schemes of imposing freedom in Europe, Asia and Africa, we of the American party must go forward as an organized group to fight the battle for the plain people of America.

A vast field awaits the constructive action of clear thinking and stout-hearted Americans. A greater, richer frontier lies ahead than any we have left behind. It belongs to the strong and not to the weak. It will be opened by red-blooded fighters fighting - not to destroy - but to restore again opportunity for those who build. When this new frontier is open - there will be unlimited opportunity for every man, woman and child in this land. The tragedy of the War Party is they cannot look ahead - they only look backward. They only see - and fight for yesterday. We see and fight for tomorrow. And as ghastly as the days ahead may be, not even Fascist-minded war-mongers here in Washington can wreck the future of America. The policies of this Administration may take a frightful toll in life and liberty and treasure, but this America of ours is strong enough and great enough and rich enough to build anew - to make the dream of economic security and the pursuit of happiness again come true.

You gathered here tonight should be the last to be discouraged by temporary reverses. It was just two years ago that we were badly beaten on the repeal of the Arms Embargo. It was widely and freely declared that war was only a question of months. But then something happened. A handful of patriotic Americans got together and determined to do something, and they did. They raised the banner of America first, last and all the time, and provided a rallying ground for the millions of plain people who were without organization and without a voice in this Administration. You have done a grand job. You faced a combination of great wealth and entrenched political privilege constantly aided and abetted by the movies, press, and radio, yet you stopped the War Party in its tracks. As we entered the 1940 campaign, organized public opinion in America compelled Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wilkie to check their guns at the door, and to vie with each other in promises of peace. In spite of the "fixed fight" of the last campaign, in spite of the betrayal of pledges by both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wilkie, and in

spite of the ceaseless pounding of propaganda, we have fought the War Party to a stand-still according to every rule and principle of free government. Even now the War Party can take us into this war only by short circuiting the American people the American Congress and the American Constitution.

We leave this hall tonight with our coats off, our sleeves rolled up. We are headed for the 1942 elections. We have only two planks in our platform: The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Our motto: "I am an American".

* * * * *

HERE ARE THE MEN WHO CAST THEIR VOTE AGAINST REPEAL OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT

TOTAL - 200

REPUBLICANS - 137

Allen - Ill
Anderson - Minn
Andresen - Minn
Andrews - N Y
Angell - Ore
Arends - Ill
Baumhart - Ohio
Bender - Ohio
Bennett - Mo
Bishop - Ill
Bolton - Ohio
Bradley - Mich
Brown - Ohio
Burdick - N D
Butler - N Y
Canfield - N J
Carlson - Kans
Carter - Cal
Case - S D
Chenowith - Col
Chipperfield - Ill
Clason - Mass
Clevenger - Ohio
Copeland - Neb
Crowford - Mich
Crowther - N Y
Culkin - N Y
Curtis - Neb
Day - Ill
Dewey - Ill
Dirksen - Ill
Ditter - Pa
Dondero - Mich
Dworshak - Idaho
Elston - Ohio
Encel - Mich
Englebright - Cal
Fellows - Me
Fenton - Pa
Fish - N Y
Cale - Minn
Gerlach - Pa
Gilchrist - Iowa
Gillie - Ind
Graham - Pa
Grant - Ind
Guyer - Kans
Gwynne - Iowa
E Hall - N Y
L Hall - N Y
Halleck - Ind
Harness - Ind
Hartley - N J
Heidinger - Ill
Hess - Ohio
Hill - Col
Hinshaw - Cal
Hoffman - Mich
Holmes - Mass
Hope - Kans
Howell - Ill
Jarrett - Pa
Jenkins - Ohio
Jenks - N H
Jennings - Tenn
Jenson - Iowa
Johns - Wis

Johnson - Ill
Johnson - Ind
Jones - Ohio
Johnkman - Mich
Kean - N J
Keete - Wis
Kinzer - Pa
Knutson - Minn
Kunkel - Pa
Lambertson - Kans
Landis - Ind
McGregor - Ohio
M aas - Minn
Martin - Iowa
Martin - Mass
Mason - Ill
Michener - Mich
Mott - Ore
Mundt - S D
Murray - Wis
O'Brien - N Y
O'Hara - Minn
Oliver - Maine
Omerns - N J
Paddock - Ill
W. Pfeiffer - N Y
C. Pittenger - Minn
Floeser - Mo
Powers - N J
Rankin - Mont
Reece - Tenn
Reed - Ill
Reed - N Y
Rees - Kans
Rich - Pa
Risley - Okla
Robertson - N D
Robison - Ky
Rockefeller - N Y
Rogers - Pa
Rolph - Cal
Scott - Pa
Shafer - Mich
Short - Mo
Simpson - Pa
Smith - Ohio
Smith - Wis
Springer - Ind
Stefan - Nebr
Stevenson - Wis
Stratton - Ill
Sumner - Ill
Talle - Iowa
Thill - Wis
Thomas - N J
Tibbot - Pa
Tinkham - Mass
Treadway - Mass
Van Zandt - Pa
Vorys - Ohio
Welch - Cal
Wheat - Ill
Wigglesworth - Mass
Wilson - Ind
Winter - Kans
Wolcott - Mich
Wolfenden - Pa

Wolverton - N J
Woodruff - Mich
Youngdahl - Minn

DEMOCRATS - 53

Barden - N C
Barry - N Y
Beam - Ill
Boren - Okla
Bradley - Pa
Coffee - Nebr
Coffee - Wash
Colmer - Miss
Cullen - N Y
Doughton - N C
Elliott - Cal
Fogarty - R I
Forand - R I
Harrington - Iowa
Hart - N J
Hill - Wash
Hook - Mich
Hunter - Ohio
Johnson - W. Va
Kelley - Pa
Kelly - Ill
Martin J Kennedy - N Y
Koege - N Y
Ludlow - Ind
Lynch - N Y
McGehee - Miss
Merritt - N Y
Moser - Pa
O'Brien - Mich
O'Connor - Mont
O'Leary - N Y
Peterson - Ga
J Pfeiffer - N Y
Rabaut - Mich
Rankin - Miss
Richards - S C
Robinson - Utah
Sasser - Md
Scanlon - Pa
Shanley - Conn
Shannon - Mo
Shoridan - Penn
Smith - Va
Somers - N Y
South - Tex
Summers - Tex
Suthpin - N J
Sweeney - Ohio
Tenerowicz - Mich
Tolson - Cal
Walter - Pa
White - Idaho
Worley - Tex

PAIRS - AGAINST

A) Johnson - Cal
B) Secrest - Ohio
C) McArdle - Pa
D) Mansfield - Tex
E) O'Day - N Y
F) Blackay - Mich

PROGRESSIVES 2

Gehrman - Wis
Hall - Wis
Senthoff - Wis

PAIR - LABOR - 1

Buckler - Minn

UNION NOW.
"ONE FLAG OVER A BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES"

"UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD"

ALL set --ready to go --.

"United World Peace Empire Magna Carta- United States of the World
This world is to be started with the British Empire, Colonies and Overseas Possessions, and the United States of America, States, Territories, and dependencies as a Commonwealth under ONE FLAG.
This flag is composed of the British Union as the Field (important part) superimposed in its center is a "gold" eight pointed star, called the "Star of Bethlehem". The rest of the flag (50%) being the red and white stripes, as in our flag, the U.S. share.

Article 2 of this Magna Carta cites; The Government of the United World Peace Empire shall consist of his Excellency The World Peace Potentate and the World Peace Supreme Council of 24 World Peace Councilors until increased under article 12. These article 12 conditions are the admission of NEW member NATIONS as designated by such commonwealth. The Councilors are to hold office as designated by each Commonwealth. The SUPREME POTENTATE is appointed for life- by the Councilors, subject to removal under limited rules- IF he has not set up so tight a political machine, that he can not be removed.

Article cites "His Excellency the World Peace Potentate and Supreme World Council shall by unanimous action CONTROL and REGULATE all RELATIONSHIPS; FINANCIAL; COMMERCIAL; INDUSTRIAL; SOCIAL, and OTHERWISE, whatsoever between the COMMONWEALTHS themselves- and- the- severally or together, or the UNITED WORLD PEACE EMPIRE, or any of their peoples with the outside WORLD" (Emphasis added).

After one year "in office" with such powers could they be removed? Not present day politicians WITH unlimited finances.

Here is the long heralded World Dictatorship of International Finance, A World Super State (Socialist), the NEW ORDER "as stated above, starts with the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland and the United States of America. Later it is planned that Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, will come in. France was included, so long as she took orders from London.

One of the Bulletins of this set-up states (this is important) "All Colonies or dependencies, who do not govern themselves at present (India for example) would become territories of the Union. THEY WOULD BE ELIGIBLE, for admission when they develop into self governing democracies just as the Western States were admitted to the "United States".

India with her 400 million population would out vote "and out number" Even at the start the United States would have to take orders, or she would not be admitted.

A few of the CONDITIONS set forth are

UNION CITIZENSHIP
UNION DEFENSE FORCE
UNION MONEY
UNION FREE TRADE AREA
UNION POSTAL AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Therein lies the disposition of the United States Army, Navy, and Air forces, to police the World, in a continuous War of Aggression until non-members decide to come in. Therein lies the vast GOLD HOARD buried Fort Knox, to be loaned with interest, to members and non-members or they would get no essential supplies, food, commerce, or trade. Non-

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members who are persuaded to borrow, soon would be obligated their recourse would be to join up.

Therein lies the "free trade" to benefit the favored, to DEPRESS the recalcitrant members or non-members. American farmers, business men, and industrialists could soon be punished into a non-existent state. The American Standard of living would very soon recede to the standards of other exploited peoples. Machinery to control FOOD SUPPLIES is already being erected HERE. When food and finance is controlled all else will be controlled.

How did this all come about? The answer seems to be hidden? In the following paragraphs found in one or more circulars of this crowd, "There are some 40 prominent non-profit organizations which have been promoting peace (for 50 years past. ONE has had for 30 years, over 500,000 dollars a year to spend. Others have large funds and powerful influential men and women leaders and members.

These funds come from (by their own papers) Cecil Rhodes Foundations, Carnegie Foundations, Filene Foundations and many others.

Robert H. Jackson present ATTY GENERAL of the U.S.A. was in Cuba attending one of these International conferences helping to erect this structure of World Dictatorship, on March 27th 1941. In his address to this group he said "We are haunted by the greatest unfinished task of civilization which IS TO CREATE, a just and peaceful International order, for and by International Finance Order, Present Aggressive Wars, and Civil Wars against the International Community". Very plain is it not?

People are very slow to grasp the fact that Hitler and the German people are fighting against this ORDER of International Finance.

The Literature of this and similar groups is circulated by the ton to sympathizers, and then by them to prospective converts. The millions of Americans not on their contact "lists" do not know or realize the real facts, and when they hear of them they refuse to believe, the great danger America is in, because the whole beastly setup is obscured "by Defense, and other lying setups by the present Administration. ^{higher}

Hosts and hosts of the "leaders" in Washington, in many states, and in large cities our educators in Colleges and public schools, are behind this traitorous movement in great numbers. Many preachers of the Gospel trail along some taking leadership. Banking groups, all large units and the domination of the BANK OF ENGLAND, and our private Federal Reserve system are way up in the front ranks. This proposition has advanced so far, its actual consummation only awaits a signal from London to Roosevelt that "Now is the time." Under the guise of defense, a "conference" will be called. Then the Magna Carta will be adopted, Councillors elected, his Excellency the WORLD PEACE POTENTATE chosen. ~~Now~~ American citizens only the traitors, will know nothing until the great announcement. From then on they can do nothing but salute the NEW FLAG, and obey or or take up arms again and fight for real INDEPENDENCE instead of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE NEW ORDER".

Who will be the SUPREME POTENTATE? Present plans point to the Duke of Windsor to take the Dictatorship as KING DAVID, with that Gold Star of Bethlehem over his head. It is expected Emperor Franklin the First will be perpetuated in office as the head over America.

If you doubt Roosevelt's ambition read his address Nov 6th 1941, said "The American people have an unlimited Commitment that there shall be a free WORLD, and against that commitment no individual and no group

The American people never made such a commitment? HE alone, Roosevelt Emperor, his sponsors and aides made the commitment, And Congress just rides along as mere passengers on the World "Commitment" band wagon.

Read the old "Union Now" literature and this new data, put them on exhibit, talk about it to everyone, If these truths from their own leader does not impress you----then---- Roosevelt was right in 1932 when he said "Americans are so dumb, it is impossible to put over almost anything on them."

IF YOU ARE IMPRESSED BY THESE FACTS WHAT WILL YOU DO ABOUT IT?

THERE SHOULD BE AN EXODUS OF TRAITORS FROM WASHINGTON D.C. TO THE CANADIAN BORDER.

ONLY YOU LOYAL AMERICANS CAN MAKE IT A FACT.. WHEN **WHEN?

TOO LATE AFTER THE SUPREME POTENTATE ASSUMES OFFICE.

IT CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE LONG NOW.

ALONG WITH ROOSEVELT KNOX STIMSON WELLES AND MANY OTHERS ADVOCATE THIS VERY "NEW ORDER" AS THE ONLY CURE FOR A SICK WORLD.

Circulate

Our Constitution.
Means.
Freedom-----Free Enterprise.

In this age of problems and chaotic conditions there is nothing that one can do with so great profit, to gain a clear view of cause and remedy, as to go back and read history of this country before the Constitution was written, and a few years after it was written.

Before the Constitution was written the pendulum of government through-out the countries had swung back and forth from monarch to mob.

Before the Constitution was written the mob drove our Congress from Philadelphia into New Jersey, Shay's rebellion assaulted the court-house in the State of Massachusetts, money was worth 2½ cents on the dollar, and we had no credit any-where. In that black night of chaos, darkness and despair, fifty men met in Philadelphia and wrote the Constitution. Immediately, governmentally light came out of darkness, order out of chaos. The great Gladstone of England said "The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at one time by the brain and purpose of man".

The men who wrote the Constitution and founded this Republic strove to avoid the extremes of feudalism on the one hand, and all forms of socialism and communism on the other; and they sought also to avoid the dangers of government ownership, insofar as it was consistent with public welfare. Alexander Hamilton the master mind of the Constitutional Convention said, "We are forming a Republican government, not a "democracy", because real liberty is never found in "democracy".

James Madison wrote "Democracy is the BAIT OF SCHEMERS, THEORETIC POLITICIAN fits the biggest SPOUTERS of "democracy" like a glove. The "Fathers of this Republic" believed in representative government to which they gave the name "REPUBLICANISM" as the antithesis to democracy. Our founding fathers were such enemies of "democracy" they hated and distrusted it so, they forbid us in the Constitution to advocate, propound or adopt democracy under any condition, or reason whatsoever. We are not a "democracy" and every loyal American should ask when they hear the term used, "Just where in the Constitution do you find any hint that this country should be run in a democratic way"?

During the hundred years following the adoption of the Constitution and the founding of the Republic, by ~~adhering~~-- adhering closely to representative government, we made more human progress, material, mental and moral than the world had known in all time, we developed more statesmen on American soil during that time, than have been developed by all other governments of the world. During that period of history from the time we wrote the Constitution until we occupied the leading place among the nations of the world, there was little talk in schools and elsewhere, of direct government, ~~really~~-(democracy but much talk of representative government (a Republic); little talk of embargo on Totalitarians, but much talk about trade for striving Americans; little talk about European entanglements, but much talk of American Independence; little talk about planned economy, but much talk of individual property rights; little talk of class consciousness or labor unionism, but much talk of individual freedom in industry and proportionate reward for individual initiative and achievement; little talk of reciprocal trade agreements, but much talk of the "American way" of protecting home labor and industry; little or no talk of "democracy" but much talk of the REPUBLIC?

In recent years, the terms of "Republic" and democracy are thoughtlessly and inaccurately used in our Public Schools and State Universities, over-educated (red) school administrators and mis-educated school teachers have been teaching "democracy" to such extent, less than 1% of the people of this country (lawmakers) have ever read the Constitution and know nothing of the

318,319

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meaning of "Republicanism". This is a tragedy far more serious than most people realize, which accounts for the confused reasoning and superficial thinking governmentally and the "isms" and MOB-MINDEDNESS that have begun to enter our homes, schools, churches, and industry and will be very disastrous if not corrected at once; this has stolen up on the American people like a thief in the night, aided by public speakers, writers, who did not know their Constitution or did it deliberately. RUSSIA is a "democracy", think Americans do you want to be in a country ruled as Russia is, if not get busy and study your Constitution, and know your Constitutional rights, act, and see that your children know that this is a Republic.

We have fallen victims to the ballyhoo of demagogues, (bred through democracy) The direct primaries have increased expenses, lessened the ~~later~~ interest of the American people, and has given us demagogues who would have received no consideration in a deliberative convention. The Inter-state Commerce Commission was to do great things. It would take volumes to review the failures and expenditures of all the BOARDS and COMMISSIONS that are gradually wrecking the Republic, in the words of Lincoln "I am done with commissions, they are contrivances to CHEAT the Government".

God only knows, if this Republic will survive all the vicious enactments, the deceptive and dangerous un-American and "To hell with the Constitution, Lease-lend bill? Which the Senators ~~will~~, so graciously passed and broke their oath, they swore to protect the Constitution, and the lease-lend bill is not Constitutional, as many other bills of later date are not. We are starting to reap the results of unwise departures from the Constitution, in ever increasing expenses and more and more confusion in governmental procedure, which is trying to be covered by the Administration the guise of get "Hitler" National-defense, Defense, and poor mistreated Russia. So the term "democracy" has been handed us, and we are now being primed to out and fight again for "democracy". Now how does the term democracy look to you true, well informed American people? If you want a free country, get busy demand that we remain a Republic which is the rule of the people through their elected representatives, not a "democracy" which is the rule of the masses, under one man rule, and we are not far from that now, unless you at once assert your Constitutional rights. We do not, and will not have a direct government.

The keystone of the government of this Republic is the Constitution. It is the key to the solution of our domestic problems and of this awful, tragic international crisis.

Americans ~~WABER, WABER~~, back to the Constitution, the Republic it should be the watchword of every patriotic business man, manufacturer, and laborer in this grand country of ours.

GOD SAVE AMERICA. MARCH AMERICANS MARCH.

Mabel J. Willard Vice
We, the Mothers Mobilizing
for America, Inc.

GOVERNMENT BY LAW

"A Republic if we can keep it." Benjamin Franklin

What magic in the word "democracy". Joe Stalin Commissar of Russia, capitalized its charm to foist his dictatorship on the Russians.

Speakers and writers in this country use the word "democracy" while denouncing the very principles for which it stands. Is their intelligence on a par with Russian kulaks

The keystone of the government of this Republic is the Constitution not the "new order" the so called New Deal. There is no surer way to destroy our government than to champion the Acts of Congress under the guise of democracy and national defense, which piece by piece undermines the checks and balances of our Republic.

James A. Woodburn wrote in his book, "The American Republic, (1903-Page 33)." Government ceases to be an object of obedience when it becomes an instrument of oppression.

Reminding that Senator Holt stated that the New Deal President boasted "that he had violated enough laws to be sent to the penitentiary for 999 years," and of the continuous appeals, worse than savage mob passions, and evasions, and violation of the Constitution during the recent years. For example, the illegal sale of 50 new destroyers and sundry equipment, to the British Empire was not only a violation of the National Defense Act of 1917, but is also opposed to the Constitution.

Quoting the Constitution of the United States currently unpopular in Washington today, we find "the Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." (Art. 4, Sec. 3, cl. 2) Moreover, in the oath of office which the President has taken he swears that he will to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. (Art. 2, Sec. 1, Cl. 8)

In addition to the Executive oath, all Senators and Representatives are bound by similar affirmation respecting the integrity of the Constitution. (Art. 6, Cl. 3)

The penalty which the Constitution provides, "On impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, IS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE." (Art. 1, Sec. 4)

The following words of Abraham Lincoln might be revelent. "I have done with commission they are contrivances to cheat the government, the people are the rightful masters of both Congress and the Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution but to overthrow the men who pervert it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

In the light of the above, it seems what this country needs at the present time, more than any one thing, is men who understand the meaning of the Constitution, the oath of public officials and lawmakers, the pledge of allegiance, and of sufficient character to have a high regard for the sacredness of taking an oath. To put it bluntly, you men who have taken the oath of office, and pretend to know the Constitution, and to uphold your oath yell about "democracy", and break every article you can in the Constitution, are you public officials and lawmakers traitors? If not, why have you failed to clamor for the impeachment of the President?

That is the thing you have sworn, and are paid for at the expense of the taxpayer. At least for once read the Constitution of the United States. (Art. 1, Sec. I, Art. 4, Sec. 4.) "A Republic if you can keep it."

It is high time to honor the oath to defend the Constitution of the United States or resign.

What do you think? Think fast for the American public is going to think for you!

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Since Col. Lindbergh is being smeared for conveying only facts to the American people, and took a medal to save Diplomatic relations just where do they intend to place Andrew Jackson for pinning back Englands ears Jan 8th 1815. One historian said "It was the first time in 1000 yrs, that a British line had been broken."

They seem to be noted for leaving the shores of other countries, Jan 27th 1815 the remnants of the boasted British Army left our shores (history said forever), but we have them with us again, not in the blazing regalia of 1815, but in an armor of Gall & Crust to float their bonds, their propaganda, and bleed the American tax-payer.

Why don't the British experts, some with bought titles, stay at home, unless they think our failures, Ickes, Perkins Hopkins, KNOX, Stimson, & a sprinkle of Winchell & Thompson, need more help to betray the American people.

Awake true Americans. since when is it a crime to protect your country, your property, that you worked for and planned for your childrens future. This is your Country not Englands YET.

MWillard.

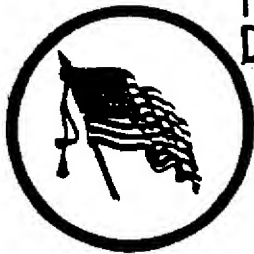
(While British big-wigs were out for hunting)

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10-18-90
PHONE HARRISON 1063

147
BARBARA WENTHROP
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LYLE VAN HYNING
Vice-President
MABEL WILLARD
2nd Vice-Pres.
GRACE KEEFE
Secretary
ADA COLEMAN
Treasurer
JUSTUS CHANCELLOR, Jr.
Attorney

Dear Miss Ingalls:-

Sun morn.

Enclosed find names of prominent people. There is one especially I want you to see. J. H. McKnight - Atty - of Salt-Lake City. He's a prominent man, & a member of America First. He may have you see Heber J. Grant. Pres of Mormon Temple. (who by the way is $\frac{1}{4}$ Jew) so see McKnight first. Utah needs work, like Okla. McKnight will tell you - that my correspondence with Pres Grant helped the cause ^{along} so far, they held a convention, & over the air - denounced Roosevelt something they had never done before. I have several key people in Utah - but McKnight will give them to you - if you need them. I feel you can see these people, feel them out. and know where we can put our hands, when ready.

Sony Mrs. Van Hyning was not here. she certainly has made (to date) a very able President, and through many knoche. Remember - she alone leads us, our work is no "solo" work - We all pitch in, in our different positions
"Give the people light, and they will find their own way." Abraham Lincoln.

and have money able members. We all
to go places. If we hold our heads, & to
pay no attention to glottery, which always
comes - when a group is getting ahead, and
has been tried, which I hope is to us
avail. We have a determined board - & we
do not spare each others feelings - when we
it is for the good of Us, The Mothers. We
fear no one, as our records are clear. If a
tramp moves in on us, not our fault, we
usually catch up with them, before any
damage is done.

Only wish we could see ^{you} more often
and hope you keep in the best of health.

Sincerely,

Mabel J. Willard
816 E. 57th St. Apt-1
Chicago, Ills

Glad to have talked to you. Try & see us Wed.

I am ^{not} giving you this to brag. But I am proud of my
background. My great grand mother & Andrew Jackson, were
1st Cousins (their fathers were brothers) My mother was the 1st woman
admitted to the bar in Ills - 1883. my

30 E. 6th St.
Professional Bldg.
New York City

535 W 110th St
Rent Stomach-
N. Y. City
fearless-

over the
workers in
the country.

Bono Brosal. (White Russian)
Russian American Natl-Committee.
New York City

Mrs L. N. Wheelright
Blowing Rock. N.C. very active.

Ben E. Adams
Charleston N. C.

State Graded Wagon-K. K. K.

Ex Gov Murry -
Abrahamson.
any one in Atlanta
case. tell you how to
reach him.

Col - E. N. Santerary -
author of Dalmad the machine. Every
Christian in the World should read. 25¢
Mrs Phiney will give his new add -

Due to see now is
Gov. Phillips - while
everyone is wrought
up over the Grand
deed - his fearless also

Father ~~Wm~~ Riker
Holy City Calif

Lieut - Gen - Count
V - Cherep - Spiridovich
9 Sheriff St
New York City

His foster father
wrote The Hidden
Hand I was killed
Every American
should read it

Agnes Waters
3267 - N. St. N. W.
Washington D. C.

Some think she's too far
right, but she can get to
the Senators & Rep's - where
no else can. absolutely
fearless. And they are of
of her.

Christian Americans
will not die to save
Godless Russia

J. H. McKnight
207 Atlas Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mormon Seize
Salt Lake City

Mrs. Tife - Chairman (I believe)
of America First Chapter in
Salt Lake City.

David Baxter
552 N. Street.
San Bernardino, Calif.

J. J. Garner. Editor of Publicity.
513 N. Main St.
Wichita, Kansas

Chas. B. Hudson. (Editor)
America in Danger. needs help.
~~2304~~
~~2401~~ - Fontenelle Blvd.
Omaha, Nebraska.

Mrs. J. E. Andrews
319 Pulliam St. S. W.
Atlanta Ga.

She is key party to get
information to the
Talmadge

Deon McCoy
Adult-Education Foundation
Public Library
Denver Colo. - wholly in
accord with us.

Friend of a
my tenants
Julian Alfanz



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

LIST OF CONGRESSMEN DEFINITELY VOTING AGAINST THE BILL H.R. 1776; AND THEIR OATHS OF TRUST:

SENATORS:

—NAYS—31

Adams	Davis	Shipstead
Aiken	Gerry	Taft
Bone	Gillette	Thomas, Idaho
Brooks	Holman	Tobey
Bulow	Johnson, Calif.	Vandenberg
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Walsh
Capper	La Follette	Wheeler
Chaves	Langer	Wiley
Clark, Idaho	McCarren	Willis
Clark, Mo.	Rye	
Danaher	Reynolds	

NOT VOTING—4

Reed	Van Rys	Wagner
Thomas, Okla.		

REPRESENTATIVES:

NAYS—71

Allen, Ill.	Balleck	Bankin, Mont.
Anderson	Barnes	Reed, N. Y.
H. Carl	Barrington	Rees, Kans.
Arund	Bridginger	Rich
Berry	McFoman	Rockefeller
Bennett	John	Shafer, Mich.
Bishop	Johnson, Ill.	Shanley
Bradley, Mich.	Jones	Short
Buckler, Minn.	Junkman	Smith, Ohio
Chipfield	Keefe	Springer
Cortello	Knutson	Stefan
Crawford	Lambertson	Stevenson
Crowther	Landis	Stratton
Curtis	Leahow	Sumner, Ill.
Day	McArdle	Sweeney
Dewey	Mariontonio	Tearowson
Dirksen	Murray	Thill
Dondero	O'Brien, Mich.	Tolan
Dworschak	O'Connor	Welch
Engel	O'Leary	Wheat
Geyer, Calif.	Paddock	White
Gillis	Ploesser	Wilson
Grant, Ind.	Rehauit	Woodruff, Mich.
Guyar, Kans.		Youngsahl

SAID REPRESENTATIVE HOFFMAN, FEB 6, 1941:

When we pass this bill, we in Congress here assembled will have said to the people of the United States, "The Constitution vests in Congress the power to declare war, but we, without submitting to you an amendment to that Constitution as required by its terms, have amended it by empowering the President to make war without a declaration of war by Congress."

Yes, standing with head bared, right hand uplifted, each and all of us, in the presence of the Almighty God, solemnly promised:

I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States; . . . so help me, God.

No one will be so bold as to say that God has turned his face from us, but before the week is over, if present prophecies come true, this House will, in effect, have stricken from the Constitution that provision which gives Congress, and Congress alone, the authority to declare war, for, as I have thrice repeated, it will place in the hands of the Chief Executive the power to make war, and war, whether it be a declared or an undeclared war, is today, as from the beginning of time, hell on earth.

How can we, having taken an oath to uphold the Constitution—all of it, not just part of it—by our action effectively transfer from Congress to the Chief Executive the war-beginning power?

But one argument is advanced to justify this action. Hitler, we are told, seeks world dominion, and we are so weak, so bound to Great Britain by ties of friendship, that our only safety lies in joining her in invading Germany and destroying the Axis Powers.

The foregoing is the essence of all the arguments which have been made in favor of this bill.

Many of us doubt that Germany wants any more than has been asked down through the ages by every people, by every nation, which has found itself with territory too small to contain its increasing millions, or with men capable of fighting not needed in peaceful pursuits and with a leadership at once efficient and ambitious.

But assume that Hitler is bent on world conquest. Does it follow that we are so weak, with a population almost twice that of Germany, natural resources far greater, possibilities for industrial development as well advanced, that we cannot, properly prepared, defend ourselves from any forces which he may bring against us?

Practically all seem to agree that Hitler cannot now, or in the predictable future, successfully wage war against us in the Western Hemisphere. If that be true, then what an awful, what a terrible responsibility rests upon those who would send our ships, and ultimately our men, to invade Europe, and assume the possibility, if it be no more than a possibility, that we should be unsuccessful in that attempt.

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY: THERE ARE WHOLE LIBRARIES OF EVIDENCE OF THIS

Mr. WHEELER. Let me say to the Senator that what Lloyd George said on the floor of the House of Commons, of course, is known not only to every English statesman, but also to every European statesman. The truth is that Great Britain and some of the other countries deliberately refused to help the democratic government of Germany and were responsible for bringing in Mr. Hitler. Not only that, but after Hitler came in they helped to finance and build up his power. Now, after that, and even after some of the German refugees at the present time in the United States helped finance Hitler and helped bring him into power, we are asked to aid England: to send American boys, American airplanes, and everything else over there to fight, because, it is said, England is our first line of defense. That is said despite the fact that England betrayed the treaty that was solemnly entered into, and, as a matter of fact, as Lloyd George said, not only betrayed Germany by not being willing to disarm, but betrayed the United States, which was willing to disarm.

Mr. NYE. Quite so.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?
Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I believe I violate no confidence whatever when I say that within the past 2 years, I think, or certainly not much more than that, I was privileged to be a guest at a luncheon given in honor of Lord and Lady Astor in the Foreign Relations Committee room in the Capitol, at which time Lady Astor insisted that her husband be the speaker of the occasion and address the some 30 Senators there present in behalf of an amendment with Hitler, Hitler already was in power in Germany. Lord Astor made a speech, some 15 or 20 minutes in length. I should say, during the course of which he favored an alignment with Hitler, with Lady Astor nodding him on and turning around and remarking that, however, we should have to go along with the British in the Orient, if necessary, to the extent of a war with Japan, in which case we should have to match the British man for man and ship for ship and gun for gun.

FEB. 25, P. 1403-4

SENATOR NYE FEB 26, 1941-2

Mr. President, it is known that studies and estimates are being made in the Navy Department in Washington involving the taking, holding, and keeping open of the Burma Road in spite of the assurance on every hand that we are determined to keep out of war.

In fact, on the same day on which he rebuked the press for saying anything about it, the British Embassy gave out a press release in which it told all about how American bombers are being flown from the Pacific coast to Singapore.

Why should we be getting into a war in that part of the world?

As he pointed out, Mr. President, we made no warlike move when Manchuria was invaded, when China was invaded, when the Yangtze Valley was taken, when the Yangtze Valley was invaded, when Canton was captured, when the U. S. S. Panay was in the hands of Japanese airplanes.

But when Japan began to move southward, the minute British Imperial interests were threatened, then we began to war and act in warlike ways, and if they warn us that at almost any moment we may find ourselves up to our necks in an Asiatic war.

Disguised as "reciprocal trade" we have given the international banker and trader a protected American market through the implements of "57 varieties" of our welfare minimum price fixing and licensing laws, of which the Sugar Act which legislates our farmers out of 70 percent home market is typical. There is no such a thing as "reciprocal trade" for a nation like ours.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS' HARVEST FROM 7 YEARS' FREE TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.						
PERIOD: CALENDAR YEARS OF 1934 THRU 1940. SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE' REPORTS:						
ALL SUMS IN MILLION DOLLARS. SEE NOTES ON REVERSE HEREOF:						
L I N E	A We import- ed for our consump- tion-"debt"	B Our Trade Loss (-)	DESCRIPTION	C Trade gain (/)	D Exported to pay the debt	L I N E
1	32,987 .	-12,569	GRAND TOTAL	-----	20,417 .	1
2	17,113 .	-16,905	USELESS GOLD AT \$35 PER OZ; AND SILVER; TOTAL	-----	208 .	2
3	16,007 .	-15,867 .	GOLD	-----	140 .	3
4	1,106 .	- 1,038 .	SILVER	-----	68 .	4
5	15,873 .	-----	TOTAL PROPERTY OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER AS DESCRIBED BY DEP. COMMERCE' GROUPS BELOW:	4,336	20,210 .	5
6	578 .	- 97	Animals, and animal products, edible.....	-----	480 .	6
7	1,130 .	- 760	Animals, and animal products, inedible.....	-----	370 .	7
8	3,904 .	- 2,476	Vegetable food products and beverages.....	-----	1,428 .	8
9	2,476 .	- 1,124	Vegetable products, inedible, except fibrewood	-----	1,352 .	9
10	2,457 .	-----	Textile fibres, and manufactures (Cov. cotton)	371	2,828 .	10
11	1,699 .	- 926	Food and paper-----	-----	773 .	11
12	12,223 .	- 4,991	WHO ARE CARRYING AN \$8-BILLION MORTGAGE LOAD ON AN ASSESSED VALUATION OF \$58 BILLION	-----	7,232 .	12
13	876 .	-----	Non metallic minerals - mostly petroleum prod's	2,107	2,983 .	13
14	1,519 .	-----	Metals and mfgs-war material-except vehicles--	1,249	2,769 .	14
15	114 .	-----	Machinery and vehicles-other war material-----	5,401	5,515 .	15
16	532 .	-----	Chemicals and related products-other war materi	455	988 .	16
17	809 .	-----	Miscellaneous - other war material.....	135	744 .	17
18	3,650 .	-----	TOTAL FOR MANUFACTURING GROUP (Lines 13/17) AND DONATION TO ALL BELLIGERENTS ENGAGED IN WAR	9,327	12,976 .	18
This free trade was earmarked, labelled, and sold, to sewing circle and bridge table gossip- ers under the false pretense of "reciprocal trade" and world peace! Has it done so ?						

DEBTS WITHOUT NAMES-SUFFICIENT TO RAISE REVENUE

DEEDS WITHOUT NAMES
REVERSE SIDE OF SUPPLEMENT
((Sums referred to as "items" may be located on the
reverse side. For example: "-12,569" is item 1-B))
((at the intersection of line 1 column B.))

NOTE 1

The accumulated balance of trade here in favor of foreigners is a minimum of \$12,569 million. ((Item 1-B)) This is invested here by virtually the same foreign interests behind the recently passed go-to-war-bill HR 1776; and the "\$7,000 million loan to aid democracies" win their war, and future demands to "protect that loan"; instead of trading their own investments for "their war" first.

NOTE 2

All of the \$15,867 million gold ((item 5-B)) -(and over \$5,000 million additional) is chattel mortgaged to the privately owned Federal Reserve banks and evidenced by "gold certificates payable to bearer on demand in gold." It can be claimed by them and shipped away, and later be resold to us again, using our navy to ferry it. (DWN p.81) It is a compound liability - not an asset.

NOTE 3

In the matter of property trading we show a net trade balance of \$4,336 million. ((5-C)) But as an offset against which, our farmers were legislated out of their home market in a net sum of \$4,991 million. ((item 12-B)) To "3 shell game" the farmers again they were "green goods'd" a sum of over \$5,000 million earmarked as "parity payments, farm aid, commodity credits, Etc, Etc, Etc" for which the title "bribe" would have been a compliment. This sum was borrowed(?) public funds at average 2.541% interest, which interest on total of such counterfeiting (another compliment) is now costing the tax payers over \$1 0 0 million per month. (See DWN, No's III, VI, XI, and others; also Treasury Reports; and Congressional Record Indexes for page numbers of facts)

NOTE 4

All other countries report their imports upon the delivered net cost basis. We do the opposite in order to deceive the public on how much our imports are really costing this nation. This exaggerates trade balances in our favor; and reduces the loss (on paper) when against us. It has been conservatively estimated by good authority that we pay foreign services at least 25% more than what Dep't Commerce report. An application of only "25%" to the \$15,873 million ((item 5-A)) would increase it to \$19,841 million; and reduce the inflated trade balance on property from \$4,336 million ((item 5-C)) to only \$576 million.

This would correct our trade loss of \$12,569 million ((item 1-B)) to \$16,537 million. It would also correct the loss on farm products ((4,991 million-item 12-B)) to \$8,047 million, which is very much more than the farmer was bribed with his own money.

NOTE 5

There are other accounting tricks to be found in Department Commerce Monthly Reports, besides reporting imports upon the bare cost fob foreign point of origin, and which in some instances costs the buyer here over 200 per cent more than reported, and upon which he pays duty. For instance: prior to Jan. 1, 1940, note in D/C reports read: "8. Values shown in all tables are expressed in United States dollars unadjusted for the change in gold content in January, 1934".

Then beginning Jan. 1, 1940 this rule was changed to read:

"8. Values shown in all tables are expressed in current United States dollars."

Prior to 1940 - beginning of this war - property trade balance was against us each year. But beginning with this world war and "our prosperity" in furnishing all the belligerents with anything they wanted, the trade balance tide turned. ((Col. C))

If these figures in columns A and C were to be adjusted to the above 1940 basis of calculation there would be a loss shown on line 5-B, instead of a gain line 5-C.

Of course this was not done to deceive, because it would deceive nobody who had time and ability enough to re-figure all Department of Commerce reports to get them onto the correct basis which was found more advantageous from a political standpoint after the tide had turned and the controlled public press began to ballyhoo Trader Bull.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATORS-SATURDAY, MARCH 8,
1941, P. 2164

The Court Clerk called the roll.

The Senator from Kansas (MR. REED) is paired with the Senator from New York (MR. WAGNER). I am advised that, if present and voting, the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay" and the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. VAN NUYS) is absent because of illness. I am advised that, if present and voting, he would vote "yes."

YEAS—60

George
Glass
Green
Gulley
Gutney
Hartwell
Hatch
Hendon
Herring
Hill
Hobbs
Kendall
Le
Lester
Lucas
M. H. and
M. H. and
M. H. and
M. H. and
M. H. and
M. H. and

Miller
Murdock
Murray
Norton
O'Malley
O'Brien
Parker
Parker
Rafferty
Rafferty
Schwartz
Shepherd
Smith
Smith
Stewart
Thomas Utah
Tracy
Tracy
Trotter
Walton
Walt

【参考文献】 ① 王德林. 2001. 中国人口地理学. 北京: 中国人口出版社. 22.

{ PAGE 227 }
{ MAR. 11 }

Mr. BLOOM: Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the order announced by me, I call up H. B. Resolution 181, which I send to the clerk and ask if there be objection.

100 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

Mr. ELO M. B. F. J. and
 wife, who advised that the Code from
 the State of Oregon is the Bill H. R.
 1775

THE SPLANKER. I think that's all.
There was no objection.
The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard further?

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit another point of order. This point of order may not be found in the Book of Rules, but there is a rule among gentlemen which is more binding than any expressly set forth as the rules of the House in the Book of Rules. Yesterday, the gentleman in charge of the time on our side—chairman of the committee—gave me the distinct impression that I would be recognized for 5 minutes. Up to this minute, not a single Member suspected of being in opposition to the bill has been recognized on our side of the Chamber, and that failure in spite of the fact that almost half of the time remains unused. In my opinion, this is a flagrant violation of the rules of the House as well as of a gentleman's agreement. [Applause.]

Mr. LESINSKI and Mr. McKEOUGH demanded the yeas and nays.

The years and days were ordered

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 217, nays 71, answered "present" 1, not voting 49, as follows:

18. 2. 214

512 513

407 10
 408 11
 409 12
 410 13
 411 14

A. 1. 2. 3.
 A. 1. 2. 3.
 A. 1. 2. 3.
 B. 1. 2. 3.
 B. 1. 2. 3.

F. 100. 100
 B. 100. 100
 B. 100. 100
 B. 100. 100
 B. 100. 100

[illegible][illegible]

Pace
 Padman
 Patrick
 Patton
 Peatkin
 Petersen, Ed.
 Peterson, Ga.
 Pfiefer
 Joseph L.
 Phaff, T.
 William T.
 Pittermer
 Plancher
 Plumley
 Poore
 Powers
 Priest
 Ramsey
 Ram-back
 Randolph
 Ranken, M. A.
 Reese, Tenn.
 Reed, L.
 Richards
 Rice
 Riebig
 Ricketson
 N. Dak.
 Robertson, Va.
 Robinson, Utah
 Rudger, Pa.
 Rogers, Mass.
 Rogers, Okla.
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 Russell
 Rutherford
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 Seegrest
 Sellers
 Simpson
 Smith, C. H.
 Smith, Maine
 Smith, Pa.
 Smith, Va.
 Smith, W. A.
 Snyder
 Soars, N. Y.
 South
 Spaulding
 Spence
 Spear
 Stearns
 Stearns, N. H.
 Sullivan

FROM WHENCE IT PASSED THE 'HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' MAR. 11, P. 1229.

So the tradition was abridged to

RECEIVED - PARLIAM. 1971

NOT AFFILIATED—40

DID YOU VOTE FOR THESE MEN AND THIS

Ex 3 - 169

318,519,
SP8BTJ/COL
10-18-90

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DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8-BY/1

DATE 7/7 *Case # 247, 647*
24.350 9145 JFE/AG/CCT 4-2-88

stranger who had the benefit of the AMERICA FIRST Bronx rally.

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lie in the obvious fact that in order to permit foreigners to market their things which we have in abundance here, or could produce in abundance or suitable substitutes for same, we must legislate the foreigner a protected American market in preference to our own people who can produce these things as cheap if not cheaper than any foreigner can.

"When we do this, and we have been doing so in hundreds of ways, we create the unemployment situation which we have witnessed for over 10 years. And we must pay our own workers and farmers for not only their idleness, but also deprive them of the things which we have exported, and which our own people would have consumed had they been given a chance to work for them, as is given the foreigner to work.

"Time ~~permits~~ ^{presents} more than one illustration. Take the case of sugar: Our country could produce enough cane or beet sugar to sugar the world - if we could get anything for it. We can produce the finest of sugars cheaper than even the present freight on imported sugar.

"Nevertheless since 1937 we have given the foreign sugar a 70 percent protected market here, confining our own producers to only 30 percent. We average about 100 pounds of sugar per person per year. Our people are forbidden by the international controlled Congress to produce but 30 pounds - the other 70 pounds must be imported. And the irony of the deal is that the sugar producing foreigners do not even take our productions in exchange for their sugar; which surely our own people would have to do if permitted to produce all of our sugar.

"I can show you a parallel condition in principle upon everything we import. Also that our foreign commerce in the 7 years of 1934 and 1940 inclusive was actually against us in a sum of over \$12½ billion dollars.

"That was a pretty good business this foreign trade for foreigners wasn't it? Netted them over \$1,700 million average per year; and added to our public debt a like sum to provide for the idleness it caused here.

"Now if anyone wishes to see the documented facts and get the references to Congressional debates, proceedings, and hearings, on this matter, I will be very glad to give them after the meeting has adjourned.

* * * * *

As noted, I am a pamphleteer specializing on the exposure of false economics, and am taking the liberty subject to return at my expense on postage enclosed herewith if not wanted, several pages of, devoted to foreign commerce, in numerical order.

You will find that pages 123/126; and 131/134 cover the foregoing proposed remarks. If not sufficiently documented to suit, you may easily verify through the Congressional Record indexes under their commodity nouns for the C.R. pages. I assume of course that you study the Congressional Record religiously in order to make your endeavors effective.

MOTHERS MOBILIZING AGAINST WAR

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Incorporated in the State of Wisconsin

Principal Office: 6182 Plankinton Arcade Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

A number of the charter members of this Organization were known

from 1928 to 1938, as "Volunteer Charity Workers" and as such they

rendered great service to many whose sad circumstances were caused

by unnecessary wars. When their official committee called upon the

Senators and Representatives in Congress at Washington just before the

Neutrality Bill was passed, they were lauded for the great progress they

had made by presenting 100,000 signatures from the city of Milwaukee

demanding strict neutrality. The committee was definitely told by these

Senators and Representatives, that if the mothers of other States would

take as firm a stand against war as the Wisconsin mothers have, we

would have the absolute assurance that our boys would not have to know

the horrors of another war. They have witnessed the great sacrifices and

suffering caused by wars, and now are determined to increase their

uniting efforts and mobilize all mothers, to work for everlasting PEACE.

We believe the name of the Organization (Mothers Mobilizing Against

War) has been well selected, as it definitely implies that we are against

all wars, here, as well as abroad.

This Organization is to always remain a charitable, non-profit Or-

ganization. All funds received are to be used for printing, rent of head-

quarters, office help, postage and to further the great cause, by bringing

into every state and country in the world. All officers, directors and

charter members have agreed to serve without compensation, as they

realize they will be well rewarded when the world is at PEACE.

We live in a world of conflict. We say that we desire peace. Have

you ever asked yourself what causes the conflict which we appear not

to want? Are you willing to search with us for the underlying causes that

disturb man's tranquillity? If so, then come let us reason together. Would

you rather pay a little for peace than a lot for war? If so, then let us unite

our efforts, join hands through understanding, and come into the light of

truth for the heritage that is ours.

The Price of 4/29/85 972-105 24528

PEACE INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 9/4/84 BY SP8-BJ/ML

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A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION - NON-SECTARIAN - NON-POLITICAL

We have the plan and need your help. What will YOUR answer be? Show YOUR colors. JOIN US and distribute folders to your relatives, friends and associates, so as to prevent war hereafter, and instead have all disputes and arguments decided by arbitration. We, the Mothers Mobilizing Against War, welcome all true American citizens, (regardless of race, sex, creed or political choice) to join with us as a co-worker and member. Please feel free to call at headquarters where a facsimile of our Charter and By-laws are posted for your perusal. YOUR comments and suggestions will be appreciated. Sign and mail coupon (or deliver to a member) with your free will offering, for which we thank you.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION - NON-SECTARIAN - NON-POLITICAL

MOTHERS MOBILIZING AGAINST WAR

6182 Plankinton Arcade Building

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

I have read with much interest the purpose and procedure of your Organization. I am fully in accord therewith. I am a true American citizen and desire to become a member of your Organization. I hereby pledge to distribute folders, to my relatives, friends and associates, and explain to them why they, too, should be members. Please accept free will offering of \$ enclosed herewith to help defray expenses of this great work.

Received \$
Name
Address
City

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION - NON-SECTARIAN - NON-POLITICAL

MOTHERS MOBILIZING AGAINST WAR

6182 Plankinton Arcade Building

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

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Received \$
Name
Address
City

The Violation of God's Laws Bring . . . Chaos - Destruction - WAR

Talk, Practice, Preach, Live

for

TRUTH & PEACE

The purposes and activities of the ASSOCIATION is to organize and mobilize throughout the United States of America, the mothers of boys, to oppose vigilantly public measures or movements, which may result in the sending of American boys to fight on foreign soil.

For information as to the sincerity and responsibility of the Officers and Directors of the "MOTHERS MOBILIZING AGAINST WAR ORGANIZATION," phone MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE OR BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU OF MILWAUKEE, to whom a copy of the Articles of Incorporation and a copy of the BY-LAWS of this Organization have been submitted.

It is truly said that the price of peace is eternal vigilance. To be vigilant is to be on guard against danger. This calls for accurate knowledge of the cause of danger and the best methods of self-guarding against it.

Now let us see what happens when we fail to build upon a firm foundation and on the rock. One of the early manifestations is the spirit of selfishness; then we get narrow, prejudiced, and arrogant. Immediately we can see that conflict arises. Such people are a fruitful field for the mis-leadership which gives rise to war. Then instead of individual crimes, killing and murder, we put on uniforms and murder by wholesale — and believe it or not, it's called patriotism.

What are YOU willing to do to help correct such conditions? Think how much more patriotic it would be to prevent the cause of war, instead of fighting in war! We believe you and many others are willing to enlist in this educational movement to pay the price of peace. We want you to see the way of true and peaceful living, and to help in bringing the light and truth to others, that they, too, may enlist in the cause of peace.

Let us cease being the victims of mis-leadership that brings on war. With an enlightened and organized citizenry, public officials will learn that they are servants of the people and paid public employees. If we who desire peace, will make half the efforts as they who are willing to have war, the price we shall pay for PEACE is very small in comparison to the cost of their war.

THOU

SHALT

NOT

KILL

Chicago, Nov. 21, 1917

Suggesting what he termed "Six steps toward National Solidarity in the important business of supporting our way of life in our American sphere of influence" Congressman Karl E. Mundt (R.S.D.) told a Chicago audience in Kimball Hall here tonight that "the time has come for agitators to quit rocking the boat in this country and to quit trying to fill it with an AEF headed for the slaughter beds of Europe, Africa, and Asia."

The South Dakota Representative stated, "November 13 marked a highly important date in American history. On that date President got the full authority he wanted and Congress at the same time gave him the admonition the people wanted him to have. This new authority permits the President to lift the barriers against American ships entering belligerent zones and the admonition written into the very narrow margin by which this authority was granted expressed the determination of Congress and the people that he should go no further in the direction of War and that the American public is vehemently opposed to another A

Mr Mundt continued, "The President has now secured from Congress every decision he has requested and every dollar he has recommended for our defense program. The President and the country should now go along on this program on a definitely short-of-war basis for awhile and those who have been agitating for all-out war for America should cease their insistence for constant changes in our foreign policy and their callous clamoring for more and more steps toward war. It is now time for propaganda groups to quit trying to stampede the President and the Congress into a war we are not prepared to fight and into abortive changes in our foreign policy which are planned primarily for their effect upon foreign countries without due regard for their effect upon our own America. The road to unity is to pursue the pattern of our existing policy on the short of war basis upon which it was sold to the country and to which the Administration is repeatedly pledged. Those who would now disrupt our unity and disturb our confidence by calling for our all-out involvement in a shooting war render a dis-service to America at a time when our full effort is needed to step up production of defense materials and to implement the National policy as it is presently defined."

"It seems to me that all groups in America should now be able to unite on a formula of action which might well find The America First Committee, the Fight For Freedom Committee, the Committee to Defend America By Helping The Allies, and other organizations crusading shoulder to shoulder for the solidification of American opinion and American effort which will safeguard our own vital interests while offering maximum aid short of war to those fighting aggression abroad Mr Mundt stated. "Such a program might logically be based on the following six steps toward such solidarity of action:

1- Hold Fast to our present course as now defined and authorized with assurance to the public that every effort will be made to keep it on a short of war
2- Speed up American production by utilizing the productive capacity of our little business men as well as our giant production plants, by working out a consistent labor policy which will end needless tie-ups by strikes, and by eliminating delays thru Administrative fumbling and partisan favoritism in the planning and management of defense production. Our tremendous dollar expenditures should rapidly be translated into terms of finished defense materials available to our friends across the seas and to our own troops which are now so sadly ill-

3- Keep Our boys out of Europe, Africa, and Asia. We must steel ourselves to take new and anticipated "incidents" in our stride and not permit incidents abroad or war incendaries at home to precipitate us into a war for which we are not prepared. If we ever go to war again, let it be only to protect our own vital interests and at a time and place dictated by our own best military judgment and not by propaganda groups crying for war without counting its consequences.

4- Cease agitating for constant changes in our Foreign Policy. There is not likely to be any retreat from steps already taken and there should be no rush toward new steps which might carry us completely and inevitably into outright war.

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5- Finish the job of Americanizing America. Many axis propagandists have fortunately been sent back to their native countries and their propaganda mills have been closed. We should finish the job. We should permit Americans to decide for themselves the ~~the~~ most important decision of their history - war or peace - without propaganda or pressure from foreign nationals of any foreign State. We should take steps at once to check the growing activities of Communism in our own country and join with Martin Dies of Texas in insisting, first of all, that Communists be removed from positions of responsibility in our own Government. We can give material aid to Russia without marrying Communism to the American system and without letting down the bars against its collectivistic program for this country.

6- Increase our South American defenses to correspond with our South American responsibilities. We are committed to the defense of the Western Hemisphere. We should allocate some of the arms we are shipping from this country to the building of stronger defense establishments for our South American neighbors and we should greatly accelerate our program of acquiring naval and air bases South of the Panama Canal.

Mr Mundt summarized his position by stating, "We should continue debate in this country in an effort to solidify our people behind some such program ~~for~~ for strengthening and safeguarding America as the six point program I have suggested. We should also continue public discussion in an effort to work out the goals we want this war to achieve and to determine how best, at the peace table or afterward, we can contribute to the rehabilitation of the World. By remaining out of the soldier-sending aspects of this war we can best maintain a position where we can protect and preserve the true destiny of America while at the same time ~~utilizing~~ utilizing the strength of our position to help bring order out of chaos and justice out of calamity when the time for peace has come again."

#####

ONE WAY PASSAGE

Neutrality—or War?

"Controversies which would involve the United States are far more likely to arise from the entrance of American ships or American citizens in the danger zone, or through the sinking on the high seas of American vessels."

—Cordell Hull and Franklin D. Roosevelt, July 4, 1939

Those who seek revision of the Neutrality Law know full well that it means:

American ships will be sunk . . .

American seamen will be drowned . . .

The American people will be swept into war on a wave of hysteria—just as in 1917.

The war party is demanding a one way passage to Davy Jones' Locker for American seamen—a one way passage to the battlefields of Europe for a huge new AEF.

What Are You Going to Do About It?

PUBLICATION FILE

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/31/84 BY SP-10/10/84
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4-23-86
COP 247,942

"This government will insist that American citizens and American ships will keep away from the immediate perils of the actual zones of conflict."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, September 21, 1939

The war party now seeks repeal of the section of the Neutrality Act which keeps our ships and our seamen out of the war zones.

They do so knowing that **repeal will mean:**

The sinking of American ships.

The drowning of American seamen.

A series of inflammatory "incidents" which will drag us into war.

They deliberately seek repeal knowing the certainty of these consequences—which the President foresaw in 1939—and knowing further:

- 1. That there is no practical need for repeal—England needs our shipping less than at any time since the war began. (See Page 5)**
- 2. That we will not enter the war while the Neutrality Law stands intact. (See Page 6)**
- 3. That the purpose of the Lend-Lease Law is to prevent our ships from entering the war zones. (See Page 7)**

The proposed repeal is the war party's last desperate gamble—they are betting we will go to war if enough American seamen are drowned. This time they go too far—they shall go no further.

On this issue we stand our ground. Read what the true facts are. Learn what you can do—what you must do—to stop this threat here and now.

Why Was the Neutrality Act Passed?

"By the Neutrality Act . . . we made it clear to every American, and to every foreign nation, that we would avoid becoming entangled through some episode beyond our borders."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, October 24, 1940

The Neutrality Act was a guarantee by Congress that we would not be drawn into another war. Its purpose was to eliminate the causes. Its purpose was to prevent a grim repetition of 1917.

In the period of 1935 to 1939 America was cool and collected. There was no pressure—no propaganda—for war. Congress carefully studied the history of 1914-1918. It held hearings which were complete and thorough—they were not limited to two days. And Congress learned what everybody now knows.

We would not have been drawn into the World War if we had had a Neutrality Act in 1917.

So Congress passed—and the President signed—a wise and prudent law—a law to prevent another series of tragic incidents which would cause a blind hysteria for war. Today that law keeps our ships away from certain destruction—away from the submarine-infested waters off the coast of Europe.



Congress knew then and knows now that ships which carry contraband of war to one belligerent are fair targets for the other. Those ships will be sunk. This is what the war party longingly looks forward to. **The American people must give them their answer.**

What Has the Neutrality Law Done ?



"The adoption of these recommendations offered greater safeguards than we had before, to protect American lives and property from destruction, and in that way tended to avoid the incidents and controversies likely to draw us into the conflict, as they had done in the last World War."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, October 4, 1941.

The Neutrality Law has accomplished its purpose. It has kept us out of war.

To date not one American ship has been sunk, not one American life lost, in the war zones.

Secretary of Navy Knox testified on October 13, 1941:

"In this sense, it may be said with justification that the act has been successful—the United States has not gone to war over incidents."

Until we make those incidents possible we will not go to war. That is why the Neutrality Law is the people's last barrier. That is why the war party is trying so desperately to tear it down. That is why the people must insist:

No drowning of American seamen—no tampering with American lives—no repeal of the People's no-war law.

THERE ARE VARIOUS KINDS OF "INCIDENTS"

American merchant ships should not be confused with American war vessels. The United States Destroyers GREER and KEARNY were both engaged in "incidents" while in pursuit of German submarines.

The Greer, according to the official Navy Department report, pursued a submerged submarine for three hours, and cooperated with an English war plane which dropped four depth bombs on the submarine. Not until after this attack did the sub fire a torpedo across the Greer's wake. The Greer then dropped eight depth charges and the submarine thereupon fired another torpedo, which missed. These actual facts were not made public until long after the Pres-

ident's shoot-on-sight speech, which gave a different account of the incident.

The Secretary of the Navy has reported that the Kearny was engaged in convoy duty and had searched out and attacked a submarine. After the Kearny had dropped depth charges on the submarine, the sub fired three torpedoes.

The Destroyer REUBEN JAMES was also on convoy duty. These incidents did not occur in the war zones—but they indicate what we may properly expect if our armed merchant ships and naval vessels try to deliver contraband directly to belligerent ports. Such ships, of course, will be legitimate targets, according to international law.

Is Repeal Really Necessary?

"Losses by enemy action of British, Allied and neutral ships during the quarter of July, August and September have been only one-third of those losses during the quarter of April, May and June . . . Very few important ships carrying munitions have been lost on the way . . . Our reserves of food stand higher than at the outbreak of the war." —Winston Churchill, House of Commons, October 1, 1941

THE QUESTION THEY CANNOT ANSWER

Q. If the true purpose of repeal is to increase deliveries to England, why can't this be accomplished **immediately** by transferring American ships to England in accordance with the Lend-Lease Law?

A. It can, of course, but this won't produce the attacks on the **American Flag** which the war party so desperately needs. This question exposes the proposed repeal for the sham and hypocrisy that it is.

(See below amazing letter from Moore-McCormack Steamship Lines.¹)

The blunt truth is this—there is no practical need for repeal. The facts tell the story:

1. England has more shipping today than she had when the war began. In September, 1939, England had 21,000,000 tons, or 31% of the world's shipping. Today, despite losses, she has 25,767,000 tons, or 45% of the world's shipping.²
2. Shipping losses in the Atlantic have become almost negligible. See Churchill speech quoted above. Less than 4% of cargoes of all flags leaving our shores have failed to reach England—even last winter when the battle of the Atlantic was at its height.³ England has just released forty of our tankers which she does not need.⁴
3. Our own ship yards and the ship yards of Great Britain are turning out new ships at an unprecedented rate that exceeds by many times the combined rate of losses.⁵

AUTHORITIES

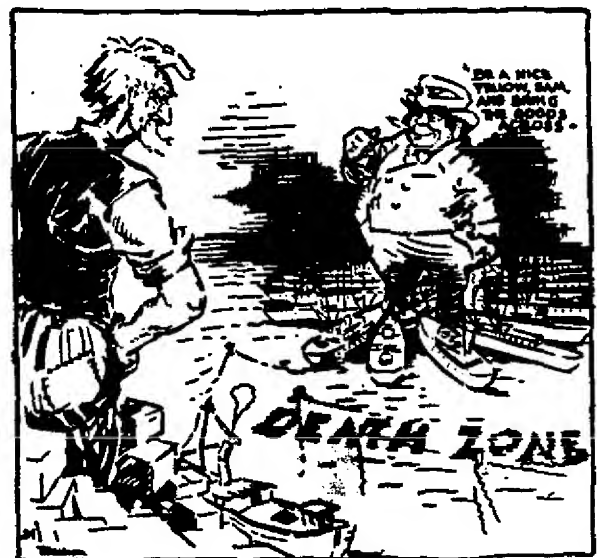
¹"From a strictly commercial point of view there is no reason at all why all of the goods carried to Great Britain cannot be carried under British registry, thus removing the dangers of an international incident as far as the United States is concerned. If one of these vessels should be sunk." Letter from Robert C. Lee, Executive Vice-President of the Moore-McCormack Steamship Lines, page 8186 of the Congressional Record, October 14, 1941.

²Washington Times Herald, October 5, 1941, citing U. S. Maritime Commission, British Shipping Mission, Lloyd's of London, British Press Service, American Bureau of Shipping. New York Times, September 28, 1941.

³Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission, letter to Senator Vandenberg, Washington Star, May 7, 1941.

⁴Announcement by Secretary Ickes, October 23, 1941.

⁵London Economist, November 23, 1940; testimony of Admiral Land before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, September 26, 1941.



We Will Not Go to War While This Law Stands

"I believe that American vessels should, as far as possible, be restricted from entering the danger zones. . . . This means less likelihood of incidents and controversies which tend to draw us into the conflict as they did in the World War."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, September 21, 1939

The President made the above recommendation in his message to the special session of Congress which approved the present Neutrality Law.

Congress recognized the wisdom of this measure, and loudest in their support were the men who shout for repeal now. What they said then, however, has been proven even truer today.

Read how their past utterances belie what they say today. Let their own words state the true case for retention of the Neutrality Law.

**Senator Tom Connally (Texas) Chairman,
Senate Foreign Relations Committee, October 14, 1939.**

"Although under international law you have a right to go about your vocation and travel the high seas, as a domestic regulation we forbid you to do so at this time, in order, not alone to protect your lives, but to protect the lives of all the millions of Americans and help keep them out of this devastating and desolating war."

(This man's radio speech opened the drive for repeal.)

**Senator Alben W. Barkley (Kentucky), Senate
Majority Leader, October 19, 1939.**

"The law which we are now proposing would have prevented these attacks upon property and lives (in 1916-17) because both property and lives would have been withheld from regions of danger resulting in their destruction or their attack upon them. The law we are proposing will keep

American ships and American cargoes and American sailors and American travelers out of the regions of danger."

(This man leads the fight for repeal in the Senate.)

Senator Lister Hill (Alabama), October 25, 1939.

"What we want to do is to keep American ships out of the danger zones, so they will not be subject to seizure, or any interference or action by Britain or Germany or any other country."

Senator Josh Lee (Oklahoma), October 27, 1939.

"The purpose of this law is to prevent war; it is a preventive measure."

Senator Kenneth McKellar (Mississippi), October 20, 1939.

"I believe the safeguards in the joint resolution constitute many steps to keep us out of war."

(This is the man who introduced the first resolution calling for repeal.)

"Changing the Neutrality Act to send our ships to belligerent ports would mean war."

—Senator George W. Norris (Nebraska), September 24, 1941.

"Let Us Be Consistent" — President Roosevelt

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of the entry of any American vessel into a combat area in violation of Section 3 of the Neutrality Act of 1939."

—Lend-Lease Law, Section 3, Subsection 5 (e).

In his message to Congress of October 9, 1941, President Roosevelt said: "I earnestly trust that the Congress will carry out the true intent of the Lend-Lease Act.

... In other words, I ask for Congressional action to implement Congressional policy. Let us be consistent."

The President says the Law means one thing; the provisions of the Law state the opposite.

The only way to be consistent with the policy of the Lend-Lease Law is to retain the Neutrality Act as it is.

The Lend-Lease Law was introduced, sponsored, and passed as a means of keeping America out of war. Secretary Stimson, Secretary Knox, Wendell Willkie and every member of the Senate who supported the Bill so stated for the Record.

So strongly did Congress feel that the Lend-Lease Law should keep us out of war—not take us



in—that they specifically excluded from the Bill measures which might lead toward war.

They **reaffirmed** the Neutrality Act. They refused to allow convoys and they outlawed the suggestion that we "deliver the goods." In short the Lend-Lease Law says: Let England's great fleet come and get all the goods it needs—but keep our ships and our seamen out of the war zones.

**"Let us be consistent."
Let us "implement Congressional policy" by preserving the no-war Law now.**

Congress Took No Chances

When Congress passed the Lend-Lease Law, they went to extraordinary limits to make sure that the Bill would not permit the fatal step of "delivering the goods." Every word in the Bill was analyzed and all possible insurance was taken.

For instance, the original bill authorized the President to "transfer" any defense article. In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, former Governor London cited Webster's Dictionary which defines the word "transfer" as follows: "to convey from one place to another; to transport, remove, to another place."

He pointed out that this word might possibly be interpreted as authority to deliver Lend-Lease material to England. This means far fetched, perhaps, but the Senate was taking no chances—it went out of its way to amend the Bill to make it clear that transfer means only to transfer ownership of goods right here on the shores of the United States.

Repeal Means Convoys and Convoys Mean War

If we were to send our merchant ships into the English Channel, naturally we would want to protect them with our naval vessels—our convoys, as the President indicated in his Navy Day address. But to quote the President himself,—"Convoys mean shooting and shooting means war."

That is why the Lend-Lease Law provides: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of convoys by naval vessels of the United States."—Section 3, Subsection 5 (e).

Notwithstanding this provision, the U. S. Navy and Navy and Coast Guard were on convoy duty.

How America Will Win the Battle of Neutrality

Here's What You Must Do

Whatever you do, do it now. It is a matter of days or hours before Congress votes on the issue which will mean certain war. Act at once—whatever the sacrifice, whatever the effort. Do these things immediately:

1. Write or telegraph your two Senators and Congressman today.

These men are faced with the most solemn decision of their lives. They know their vote means peace or war. They are waiting to hear from you. Sit down and write—at once. To hesitate is to lose by default.

2. Make a telephone call today to your Congressman or Senator.

Call him person to person at National 3120. If he is not in his office, ask the operator to put the call through to the House or Senate Floor or to his home. **Let's make the wires hum.**

3. Join the America First Committee. If you are already a member, call at your local chapter and enlist in the fighting forces of the Neutrality Brigade.

4. Send us your check today. We are in urgent need of funds. Contribute all you can immediately. One dollar will carry this pamphlet to twenty others. Ten dollars will carry it to two hundred.

America First Committee
141 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I am a patriotic American who believes that we should build an impregnable defense and stay out of the European war. Please enroll me as a member of the America First Committee. I enclose \$_____ to further our work.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

"By the Neutrality Act . . . we made it clear that ships flying the American flag could not carry munitions to a belligerent, and that they must stay out of the war zones. Was that right?"

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, October 24, 1940
(When running for re-election)

Write—Telegraph—Telephone, NOW.